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Official Tourist Bureau

WELTEVREDEN
(BATAVIA)

RYSWYK 17.



ILLUSTRATED TOURIST GUIDE
To
Buitenzorg, the Preanger and
Central Java. 1913

ILLUSTRATED
TOURIST GUIDE

TO

Buitenzorg, the Preanger

AND

Central Java.

With 4 maps.



OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU
WELTEVREDEN (BATAVIA)
RIJSWIJK 17
1913.



Ellen E. Pope

J A V A

The Official Tourist Bureau Weltevreden (Batavia)

RIJSWIJK 17.

Has been established to provide information to Tourists and Visitors to Java and the Archipelago.

Full information concerning all Tours throughout Java and the Archipelago to be obtained free.

Office Hours: { 8 a. m. — 12.30 p. m.
5 p. m. — 7 p. m.

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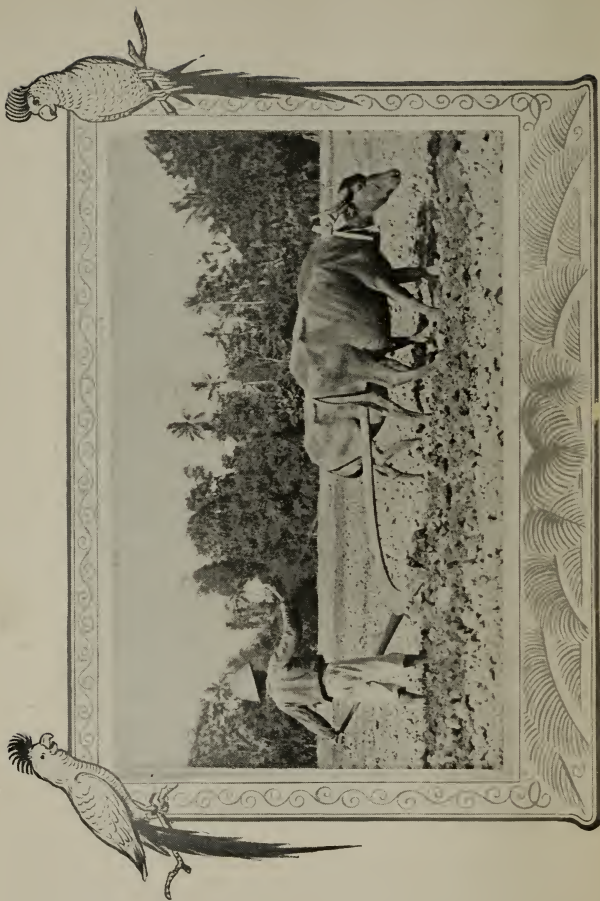
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PLUGHING IN JAVA

GENERAL REMARKS.



HOTELS.

HE larger Hotels in Batavia, Buitenzorg and the Preanger Regencies are without exception up to date and under excellent management. The same applies for Central Java, whilst the Hotels in the smaller places, although they may have some shortcomings, yet are being steadily improved.

As a rule the guests of the Hotels in Java are charged by the day, whether they stay a whole day or not, but these charges are very moderate, taken in account that they include full board, light, bath and attendance. Full board in Java means early coffee or tea — breakfast — lunch — afternoon tea and dinner. The rooms in all the Hotels are large and well aired and they each have a separate verandah with comfortable chairs, where one can sit down at ease. The rooms are furthermore comfortably furnished with large beds, surrounded by clean mosquito nets and all those little accessories that make one feel at home. Shower baths, electric light, and telephones are installed throughout in all the larger Hotels.

The Hotel rates in Java for all this are only Fl. 6.— a day in the larger places and Fl. 5.— a day in the smaller ones. There are only few Hotels in the whole of the island who have a higher minimum charge and it is of course possible to get dearer rooms in the large Hotels, as well as private bungalows with bath and toilet.

The prices then run up till Fl. 12.50 a day, but practically the Tourist will find everywhere excellent accommodation for Fl. 7.— a day.

All the Hotels have runners, who meet the incoming trains and steamers and one is advised to leave the charge of his luggage into their hands. Motor cars, Hotel carriages or omnibusses convey the Traveller from the station to the Hotel.

At all the stations coolies perform the duties of porter; their charge for carrying luggage is only 5 cents a piece. Registered luggage is put from the scale into the train by railway coolies free of charge.

Drinks and other extra's may be had at the Hotel at moderate prices, while iced water is always given free, and the charging of small items on your bill, so annoying in Europe, is a thing unknown in Java.

The Hotel people are all most courteous and attentive and even the lady tourist will find herself quite at home in any hotel in Java. Thefts and petty larcenies are unknown, but care must be taken to keep valuables and money locked up so as not to tempt the native servants.



TRAVELLING IN JAVA

Managers, employees and runners all speak the three modern languages, while some of the native servants know a little English.

CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.

Every place in Java, even the smallest, has its twowheeled vehicles drawn by one horse. The larger places have fourwheelers also, while in the principal centres motor cars may be had.

The twowheeled vehicle is called sado, dogcart, deeleman or kretek; the tariff is locally and approved of by the chief local authority and is different in different places. As a rule it comes to about 15 cents for every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour or part thereof; no tips.

The fourwheelers are called ebro, ropo, kossong etc.

Their tariff is also locally but comes to about 25 cents for every 15 minutes or part thereof; no tips.

For nights the tariff is charged as for days.

For excursions in the mountains a twowheeler named Kahar is mostly used. According to whether the road is difficult or not, it is drawn by two or three horses. The tariff is always locally and known to the Hotels or at the stations, so by asking for information at either one of those places the Traveller will always know the charges; 25 to 50 cents tip to the driver.

Taxi motor cars have a tariff according to the number of passengers conveyed, and the time of the

day, but the charges are of course always indicated by the taximeter.

Tips to drivers are only given when on excursions in the mountains and when using a carriage of a livery stable.

All the large hotels have livery stables, whilst in the larger places private livery stables also exist. The tariff charged is different for the different Hotels and depends on the kind of carriage taken, whether they are rubber tyred or not, and if an extra seat is used. As a rule the prices are moderate and the following may be taken as an average.

	For 2 hours	For 6 hours
Mylords	Fl. 2.50	Fl. 4.—
with extra seat	3.—	5.—
rubber tyred	3.—	5.—
rubber tyred and		
with extra seat	3.50	6.—
Hooded carriage	4.—	6.—

Motor cars for excursions and for pleasure drives may be had at the principal towns and the Tourists centres.

As the tariff depends upon the size of the car, the number of passengers, and the character of the country to be traversed, while the H. P. is also taken in account, no fixed tariff can be given. As an average



NATIVE GIRL

the prices are from Fl. 7.— till Fl. 12.— an hour and from Fl. 60.— till Fl. 90.— a day.

TIPS.

Although tipping is introduced more generally lately by the increasing Tourist traffic, it is not so general and such a nuisance as in most Tourists centres. As a rule the only persons who always received tips, were the drivers of carriages of livery stables and the room boys in the Hotels. But even then the tip is only from 25 cents to a guilder according to the duration of the drive or the length of stay in the Hotel, while if there are any complaints, one is strongly advised not to give any tip at all. All the boys, drivers and servants in the Hotels are well paid and need not live on tipping, like is the case in Europe.


There is no obligation whatever to tip runners or head boys, and only lately this custom was introduced. When however they have been a great help, it may have its advantage to give them a little tip for encouragement, but it is by no means compulsory to do so.

Only tip those who have been of real help to you.

The population of Java is thriving and well to do and whilst at the present begging is only seen sporadically, it needs no encouragement from Tourists.



BUITENZORG.

HEN leaving Batavia by rail for Buitenzorg, it takes a little over an hour by fast train, and about two hours by slow train. The first part of the ride gives the Traveller the impression as if the railway leads through a forest.

On both sides are seen stately shade trees with extensive foliage, intermingled with broad leaved banana trees and slender palms with their exquisitely shaped leaves. Sometimes, through an opening in the green foliage, a furtive glimpse is caught of native houses, surrounded by bamboo hedges, where little brown children are at play. A solitary coffee estate is passed and a little further on the landscape changes. Extensive rice fields are seen on both sides; in the background the mighty masses of the blue mountains are discerned. Men and women are working in the fields; a herd of grey buffaloes, conducted by tiny children, are bathing in mud pools; carts drawn by bullocks or buffaloes slowly go along the road which runs parallel with the railway.

At all the small stations, crowds of natives and sometimes a solitary European are noticed. Fruit of all kinds and native delicacies are offered for sale,

and all these impressions, which pass in rapid succession, form an interesting study for the Traveller.

About mid-way a larger station, that of Depok, is reached; it is a large missionary station, where mostly native Christians have their abode. Not long after, the experimental gardens, which are attached to the famous Botanical Gardens are reached. Different species of rubber trees are seen and the Traveller may form an idea of the extension of these Gardens, which run from Buitenzorg to here.

Only a little while yet and nice little, white painted bungalows announce the arrival at Buitenzorg and in a few minutes the train enters the large airy railway station.

Buitenzorg (without care) is not a very appropriate name for the permanent residence of the Governor General of the whole of the Dutch possessions in the East.

It is a fairly large city, with a population of 33.000 of which 2400 are Europeans, and is situated on the banks of the Tjidane and Tjiliwong.

It is one of the most picturesque and beautiful places in Java; it has an ideal climate, not so much on account of its height above sea level, for it is only about 800 feet, but more because it has regular daily showers, which make the temperature being not nearly as hot as in other places situated on the same height. The residence of the Governor General — the wide



BOTANICAL GARDEN—BUITENZORG

expanse of park, shaded by stately trees under which a herd of deer is grazing — the pretty artificial lake, abundant with species of *Victoria Regia* in full leaf and flower — the broad lanes and picturesque native quarters — form a most beautiful ensemble. The quiet restful beauty of the panorama of Mount Salak, seen over the brown waters of the Tjidane and the undulating slopes of green foliage, form a ravishing combination of river, woodland and mountain.

The well known Botanical Garden located here, is conceded to rank amongst the foremost in the Far East and no doubt it is most beautiful. Through the well directed efforts of eminent horticulturists, aided by the heat of a tropical sun and daily showers, it has become one of the first of its kind.

The Governor General's Palace, greatly enlarged from the first villa of 1744, is now a stately and imposing building; it is situated in the midst of a beautiful enclosure, reached from the main gate, from which also leads a most beautiful avenue of kanari trees. The magnificence of the different species of tropical plants and trees, together with the picturesque laying out, makes this garden a very paradise. Its collection of palms and orchids is wonderful; bamboo is seen here growing in clumps and thickets as never noticed before; the fine, feathery leaved canes that are really only tall grasses, as well as the towering giants, whose stems are more like great trunks, soaring a hundred feet in the air,

There is so vast a variety of plants, so many different species of trees and flowers, that for a more detailed description we refer to the Guide to the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, which is published by the Departement of Agriculture, and may also be had at the Office of the Official Tourist Bureau.

Hotel Accommodation. Hotel du Chemin de Fer. Situated near the Railway Station.

Hotel Bellevue. Situated about 10 minutes walk from the Station. Commands a beautiful view over the valley of the Tjidane and Mount Salak.

Restaurants. Restaurant Rikkers opposite Botanical Gardens.

Restaurant de Wijnberg next to Hotel Chemin de Fer.

Post Office. Post and Telegraph Offices are situated in part of the Railway Station.

Excursions. The excursions from Buitenzorg to places in the neighbourhood are both interesting and beautiful.

They include a trip to an active crater, to a picnic bathing place, to Hindu antiquities and a tea plantation. A short description of these trips is

TO KOTTA BATOE AND THE TEA ESTATE TJIAPSES.

A lovely excursion which can be done by trap,

eventually including the trip to the falls of the Tjiapoes.

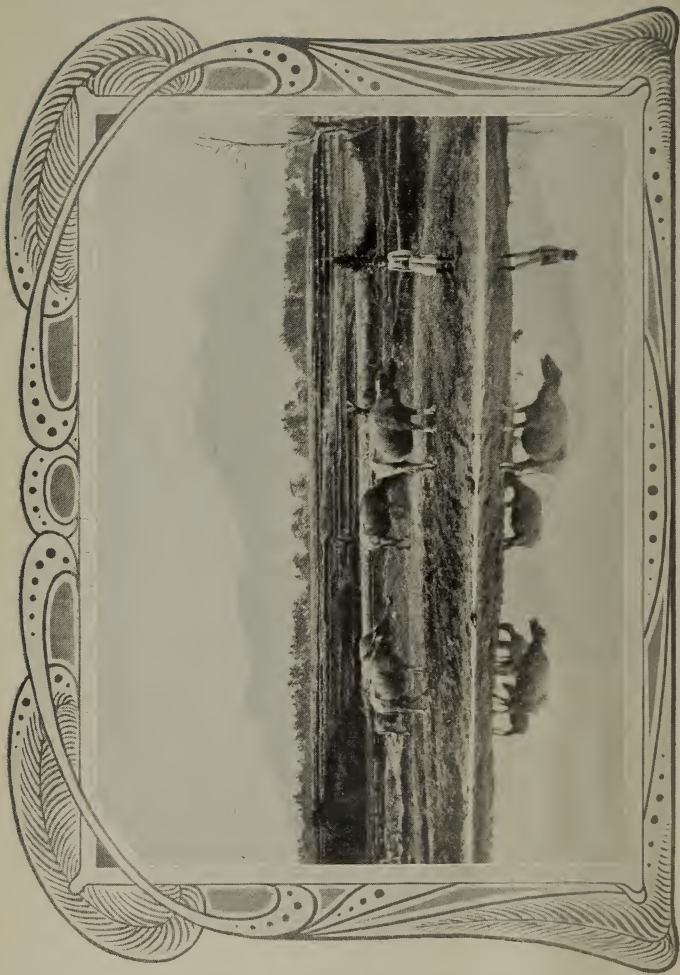
Going from Buitenzorg along the Panaragan Road, one crosses the bridge over the Tjidane. From there an ascending road leads past the private land Tjiomas, with a nice view over the valley of the Tjidane and Mount Gedeh in the background. In about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours a husking mill for rice is reached.

A little after the road divides, the one to the left leading to Kotta Batoe. Huge blocks of stones give evidence that the volcanoes around not always slumbered as peacefully as is now the case. After a little while the house of the manager of the Tea Estate Tjiapoes comes in sight.

This picturesque house, built on the top of a small hill, is in a style resembling the Moorish, and from here one enjoys an unique view over the Plain of Batavia on to the Java Sea. In the distance the white buildings of Buitenzorg can distinctly be discerned.

To visit the falls of the Tjiapoes, it is only a quarter of an hour to the smaller one, which has only a drop of about 40 feet, and although picturesque, is not so good. The larger falls are about 2 hours walk from Buitenzorg. To visit these, one must start early from Buitenzorg in order to be back about 2 o'clock p.m.

For Travellers only going to Kotta Batoe, the road to the left, mentioned above, leads in about 5 minutes to the bathing place.



RICE FIELDS

It is a nice little place with a charming clear source, which has its origin under gigantic waringin trees. The water is conducted into a fairly large basin, in which the traveller may have a nice cool bath. All kinds of different games and sports are found, and the place is an ideal one for an outing. A restaurant is attached to it, and a delightful morning may be spent in the shade of the trees.

Prices: From Buitenzorg to Kota Batoe and back;

By carriage Fl. 7.—. Tip to driver Fl. 0.50.

By trap Fl. 4.—. id. id.

From Buitenzorg to Tjiapoes and back:

By carriage Fl. 10.—. Tip to driver Fl. 0.50.

By trap Fl. 6.—. id. id.

Guide to the falls Fl. 1.—.

Entrance fee at Kotta Batoe Fl. 0.50.

TO THE CRATER OF MOUNT SALAK.

This excursion takes a full day; as in some of the places the road is rather difficult, it is hardly advisable for ladies.

Leaving Buitenzorg by first train, one alights at the station Tjitjoeroeg in about one hour. From there a trap brings the visitor in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the native village Tjidahoe, where horses are taken. Leaving Tjidahoe the path winds through a most picturesque part of the country. On both sides tea plantations

are seen and a little further is passed a forest, consisting principally of gigantic rasamala trees. After crossing a ravine, the Tea Estate Perbakti is reached in about 1½ hours; this has an unique sight over the valley.

Here the horses are left behind and the trip is continued on foot. A steep and difficult mountain path is followed for about one hour before the crater is reached.

The crater can best be compared with the one of the Papandajan; solfatara and fumaroles are found all around, scorched trees lie near and in the crater, while a little mountain stream, the Tjiapoes, runs through it. Although small, the crater is always active and a good idea may be formed of the destructive forces of nature.

Prices.	Train 1st class from Buitenzorg	
	to Tjitjoeroeg and back. . . .	Fl. 2.50.
	Trap from Tjitjoeroeg to Tjidahoe	
	and back	4.50.
	Horse from Tjidahoe to Perbakti	
	and back.. . . .	2.50.
	Horse attendant	0.50.
	Guide to the crater.. . . .	1.—.

FROM BUITENZORG TO SINDANGLAYA VIA THE POENTJAK.

For those, who do not mind a strenuous trip, Sindanglaya may be reached from Buitenzorg by trap.

As however the trip takes more than five hours in a little cart, it is not very advisable.

The road, a giant work of the Governor General DAENDELS, leads past a picturesque hilly country over the Poentjak Pass, and has in some places a gradient of 1:3. At the highest point of this pass is the boundary of the Regencies of Batavia and the Preanger, which is marked by a gate. A summer house is erected on this spot, from where one enjoys the unique view over the plain of Batavia on one side and a large part of the Preanger Regencies on the other side. About ten minutes walk from here is situated the charming little crater lake Telaga Warna, so called on account of its surface changing colours. Visitors going to Sindanglaya via the Poentjak Pass should not forget to visit this charming spot.

Prices.	By trap to Sindanglaya	Fl. 15.—.
	Guide to Telaga Warna	0.25.

TO THE HOLY STONES AT BATOE TOELIS.

These stones, consisting of one with the prints of feet into it and another carved with old characters, are situated in the near neighbourhood of Buitenzorg.

The place may be reached in a couple of minutes by train, but it is advisable either to walk or to


go there by trap as the road is a very picturesque one and from some points a beautiful panorama is had of the Salak to the right and the Gedeh to the left.

Prices By carriage to Batoe Toelis and back
Fl. 2.50; tip Fl. 0.25.

By trap to Batoe Toelis and back Fl. 1.50;
tip Fl. 0.25.



THE RAILWAY THROUGH THE PREANGER.

HE main line of the railway, which connects Batavia with the East part of the Island, runs pretty near through the whole length of the Preanger Regencies, entering them at the little station Tjisomang, to leave them again at Bandjar. From Buitenzorg the railway track joins the main line at Padalarang; it enters the Preanger at the station Tjitjoeroeg.

The excellent service on these lines is maintained by trains consisting of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class carriages, while in the Express and most of the fast trains a Dining- or Restaurant car is run. The railway service in Java is of the best; the cars clean and comfortable, the officials courteous and obliging, while the Restaurant Cars are up to date and have a not to be surpassed service.

Most Tourists visiting Java, travel via Buitenzorg and continue their way by Soekaboemi, via Tjiandjoer and Padalarang on to Bandoeng and Garoet.

After leaving Buitenzorg, first Mount Salak and afterwards Mount Gedeh form the background of the beautiful landscape offered to the view. Past Tjitjoeroeg a range of hills runs parallel with the



SCENERY PREANGER

railway track; its ragged ridges, grown with grass, covered with woods or showing white patches of chalky rocks, form a beautiful fore-runner to the imposing spectacle of the Kendeng Mountains, which a little after come in view. Near the station Lampegan a tunnel is passed, and the railway continues through a beautiful mountainous landscape to Padalarang.

Before reaching Padalarang the main line of the railway is observed to the left, particularly noticeable by its many large white painted viaducts.

At Padalarang the two lines join and the fertile plain of Bandoeng is entered; in about half an hours time Bandoeng is reached, passing the great military encampment at Tjimahi.

Leaving Bandoeng the train yet runs for a little while through the Plain of Bandoeng, to enter afterwards the most picturesque and beautiful part of the whole railway system in Java.

Slowly the train climbs the heavy gradients of the track, and twists, for the turnings are often very abrupt, through the environs of the mountains Goentoer and others. The tops of the Kaleidong and Harimoen, baby cones as compared with the larger adjacent mountains, but nevertheless a thousand feet high, rise like small guard houses beyond large fortifications.

Right and left, up and down, the train pushes its way; through sombre cuttings in the solid mass of rocks, across awesome gorges over which the line

is carried by slender bridges, that seen from far, seem built of matchwood.

Slowly descending, the train enters the magnificent Plain of Leles, the granary of the Preanger, and the soft beautiful green of the rice fields are a relief to the eyes after the sombre colours of the mountains. A little after Tjibatoe is reached.


From Tjibatoe a branch line leads in about half an hour to Garoet, while the main line continues through a mountainous country. After Tasik Melaja the road slowly descends, and when past Tjiamis the landscape alters into a hilly part. Passed Bandjar, the last station in the Preanger, the train enters the plain.





ROAD IN THE PREANGER

THE PREANGER REGENCIES.

HE Preanger Regencies are not inaptly called "the Switzerland of Java" on account of their mountainous character. The native name is "Tanah Priangan" or land where ghosts live. They form the largest and one of the richest of the 16 Residencies or Provinces, in which Java is divided.

It covers an area of 7791 square miles, nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole of Java, and has a population of 2,700,000 people of which number 5300 are Europeans. It far surpasses the most of the other Residencies in natural beauty, and offers more to the traveller than any other part of Java.

There are only a few large towns, excepting Bandoeng, but a myriad of native kampongs, mostly large villages, built amongst the most luxurious tropical vegetation. Tea, coffee, chinchona, cocoa and rubber are grown here with great success and even in the most remote parts of the Preanger, plantations of these products are found.

The native inhabitants belong for the greater part to the Sundanese race, one of the three principal tribes inhabiting Java. They are a good natured and gay race, very superstitious but as a rule honest.

Being a mountain people they are a good deal fairer of skin than the other inhabitants of Java. They are well built, although slim, and so very fond of colours and gaudy clothing, that a gathering of Sundanese is always a gay spectacle.

The great attraction of the Preanger is its loveliness. Here are encountered more charming spots and here is seen more wonderful scenery, than anywhere else. No part of Java has so many volcanoes in such a comparatively small area, and the evidences of the forces of nature as hot springs, active craters, solfataras etc., situated in the midst of the most glorious vegetation, give the Preanger a charm which is hard to be equalled.


Besides, its climate is one of the healthiest, its balmy and invigorating air making it one of the favorite resorts for those run down, or wanting a spell from the heat of the Lowlands.





DE VOGELWEG — SOEKABOEMI

SOEKABOEMI.

OEKABOEMI is only one hour and a half by rail from Buitenzorg; it is the first stop when making a tour through the Preanger Regencies.

It is like an extensive village, situated on the slopes of Mount Gedeh, at an altitude of 1900 feet. Its population amounts to 15.000 of which 600 are Europeans.

One of the most charming mountain and health resorts which are found scattered all over Java; it is an enchanted spot where days can slip by in dateless delight and where the heavy sickening heat, endured in the coast towns, is forgotten. It is a favorite resort for the leisure class, for invalids and convalescents, who find strength in the clear, fresh air of the hills, the cool nights and the temperate days of this little beauty spot.

The many private villas found here, are surrounded by gardens with luxurious vegetation, with stately and magnificent trees and palms; seen in the dewy freshness of the morning, they are most attractive and give the impression as if nature and the tropics could do no more.

When travelling through the island, the Tourist

should not omit Soekaboemi from his itinerary; he will find the place most interesting from a scenic point of view, as well as a comfortable and charming place in which to spend a few days in quiet repose, by wandering through and around.

Hotel Accommodation. Victoria Hotel. Situated at the Aloon Aloon, about 5 minutes drive from the Railway Station.

Sanatorium Selabatoe. With extensive grounds. About 10 minutes drive from the railway station at the highest part of the town.

Post Office. The post and telegraph Offices are situated in part of the Railway Station.

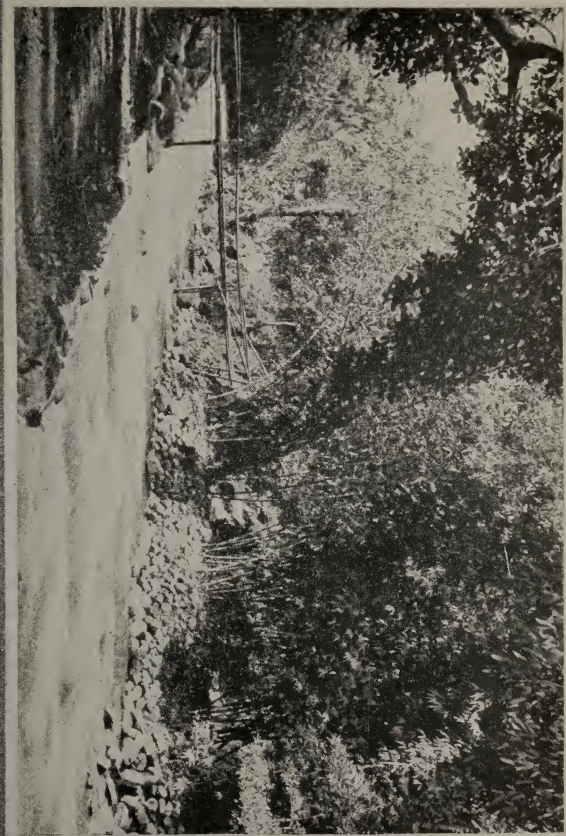
Excursions. Besides numerous walks, some beautiful excursions may be done in the neighbourhood.

TO THE FALLS OF THE TJIBEUREUM.

The picturesque Fall of the Tjibeureum is situated on the slopes of Mount Gedeh.

Leaving Soekaboemi by trap, **Selabintana** is reached in about $\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Here traps are left behind and horses or sedan chairs taken. The path leads through tea plantations, through dense undergrowth and patches of forest, with on both sides verdure clad ravines, on to a

RIVER VIEW



small open place in the woods, where a bamboo shed is erected. From here, across a gorgeous ravine the waterfall is seen on the other side as a small silver thread against the dark green of the wood covered side of the ravine. A steep path leads from this place in about half an hour to the base of the falls. The drop of the water is about 420 feet, but the volume of water is rather small.

Prices. From Soekaboemi by trap to
Selabintana and back... .. Fl. 2.50.
From Selabintana to the Falls:
Horse... .. Fl. 1.— or Fl. 1.50.
Sedan chair 0.50.
Coolie... .. 0.50 each.

FROM SOEKABOEMI TO NGALINDOENG.

This excursion can be done by trap.

Leaving Soekaboemi, a beautiful road leads, after crossing the Tjimandiri, to a place near Baros, from where the road, steeply ascending turns to the left. A charming view of river and mountain is had here.

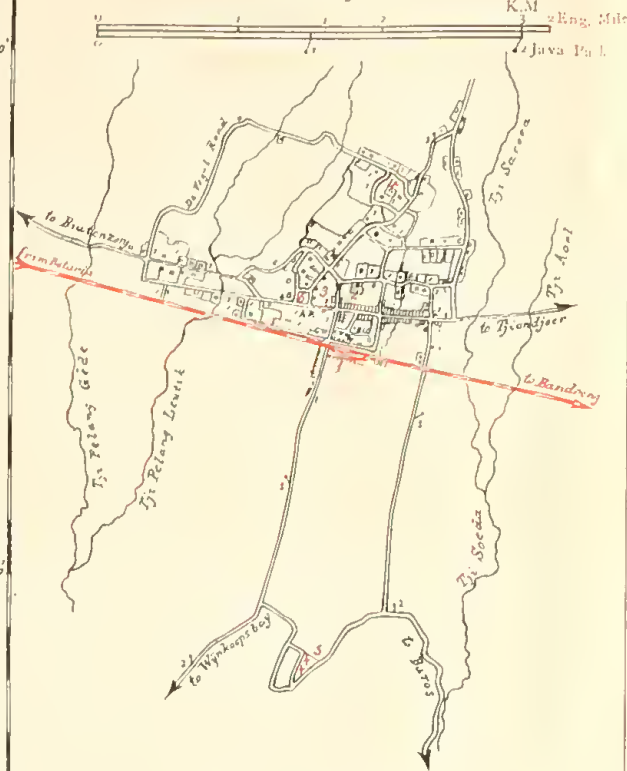
The road then winds along the base of Goenoeng Bedil to reach in two hours the Resthouse at Ngalingdoeng, where a rest is taken.

A beautiful walk may be done from the resthouse to one of the charming little mountain lakes found so plentiful in these regions. It is called Telaga Goenoeng or Telaga Warna and is situated in the

UITENZORG-SINDANGLAYA-
SOEKABOEMI.

SOEKA BOEMI.

Scale 1 : 50000.



- 1 Station and Post & Telegraph office.
- 2 Telephone office.
- 3 Hotel Victoria.
- 4 Hotel and Sanatorium Selaboe.
- 5 Cemetery.
- 6 Aloun aloun.
- A. R. Assistant Resident.

MAP OF BUITENZORG-SINDANGLAYA-SOEKABOEMI.

Places of interest for Tourists are printed in red.

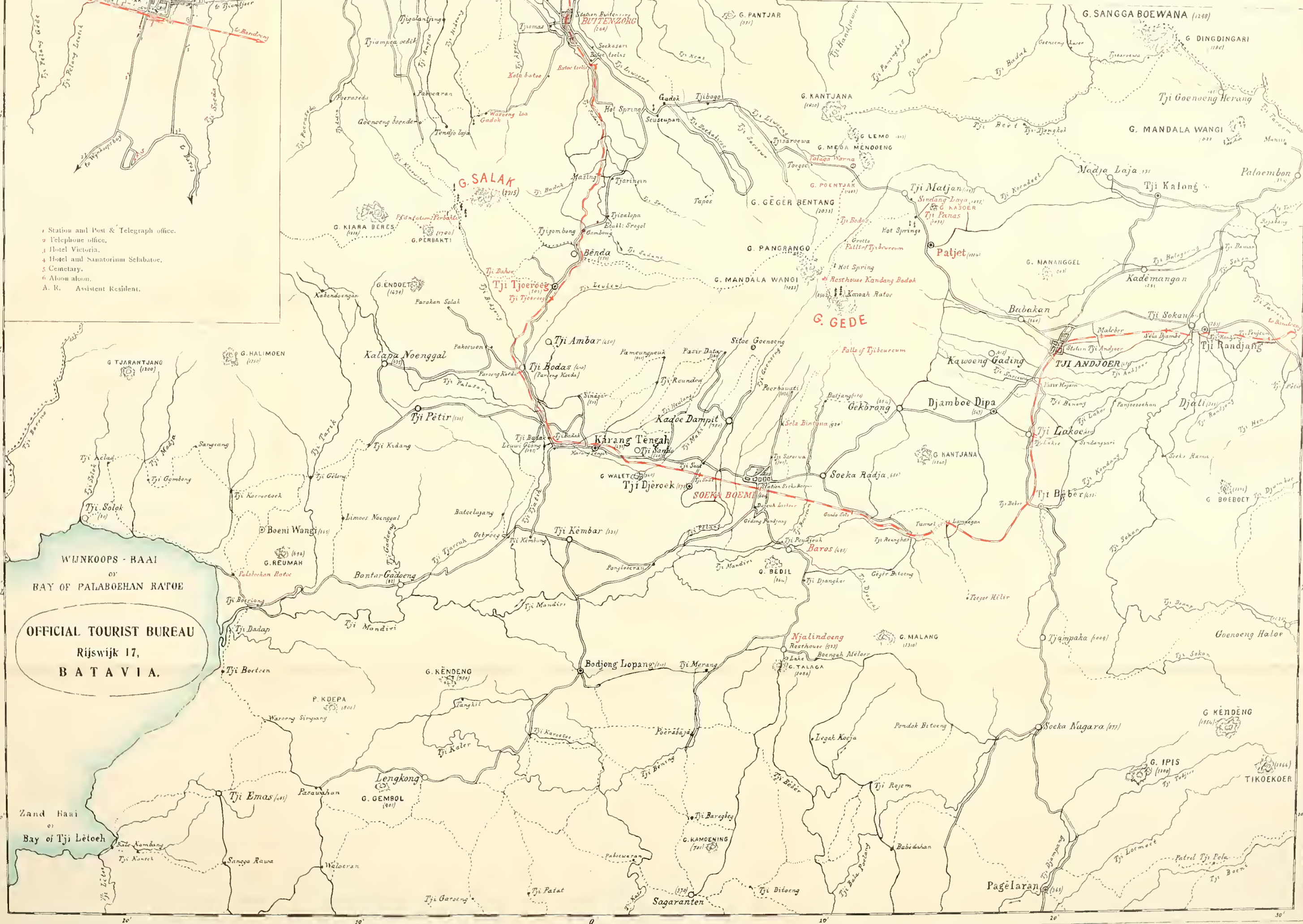
Scale 1 : 250,000.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 K.M. 10 Eng. Mile to Java Pad.

KEY

- () Railroad, Stopping place and Tunnel
- High and Cartroad
- - - Horse and Footpath
- G Goenoeng (Mountain)
- S Site
- T Talaga (Lake)
- K Kali (River)
- Tji Solfatara and Fumaroles

The heights are indicated in meters above sea level. 1 meter = 3.27 Feet.



OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU
Rijswijk 17,
BATAVIA.

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midst of Chinchona plantations. Like most of these lakes, this is considered sacred.

Prices. From Soekaboemi by trap to Ngalindoeng and back Fl. 7.50.

TO THE CRATER OF THE SALAK.

Leave by first train from Soekaboemi for Tjitjoerog; from there the excursion is the same as the one mentioned under Buitenzorg.

Prices. Railway fare 1st class from Soekaboemi to Tjitjoeroeg and back Fl. 2.50.

For other prices see excursions under Buitenzorg.

TO THE WYNKOOPSBAY.

When leaving Soekaboemi by early morning train, one arrives at the little Station of Tjibadak about 6 o'clock a.m. From there the trip to the Wynkoopsbay is made by trap which must be ordered beforehand to the Stationmaster at Tjibadak. The distance from Tjibadak via Waroeng Kiara, which is also called Jigombong, is 24 miles, which are covered in about 4 hours. The road leads through a very picturesque part of the Preanger Regencies. At Pelaboehan Ratoe a resthouse is found, and as it is rather tiring to do the trip to there and back in one day, it is advisable to ask for a permission at the Assistant Residents Office in Soekaboemi to stay overnight in the resthouse.

It is an overwhelming sight, the Indian Ocean bounded to the right and the left by mountain ridges, in all its majestic glory, and an unique spectacle is revealed when viewing this mighty sea by sunset or in moonlight.

In the near neighbourhood of Pelaboehan Ratoe a picturesque grotto called Goeha Tjandi may be visited, while interesting trips in the vicinity may be done to hot springs, and waterfalls.


Prices.	From Soekaboemi by rail 1 st class to Tjibadak and back.	Fl. 1.50
	Trap from Tjibadak to Wynkoopsbay	15.—
	Trap from Tjibadak to Wynkoopsbay and back	25.—
	Auto from Soekaboemi to Wynkoopsbay and back	60.—



VIRGINAL FOREST



SINDANGLAYA.

FROM Soekaboemi it takes only an hour by rail to Tjiandjoer, the station for Sindanglaya.

The route is very picturesque with the Gedeh on the left, and the mountains near Baros standing out in high relief to the South. The high road passes between the Gedeh and Mount Kentjana, but the railway, steadily climbing, curves to the South of the latter mountain and crossing the ridge, which separates the plain of Soekaboemi and Tjiandjoer, by the tunnel near the station Lampegan.

After that it runs due North to Tjiandjoer.

This little place, although not possessing anything of interest to the Tourist, is like all Javanese towns, prettily laid out with shade trees along all the roads, and fine gardens around the houses. It is situated on the plain of Tjiandjoer about 1600 feet a.s.

From Tjiandjoer it is 9 miles uphill to Sindanglaya along a beautiful road, planted for almost the whole of the way with shade trees. Hedges of various plants border the road, one native village succeeds the other, and all the hills and valleys one passes are terraced of in rice fields. The mountains

Gedeh and Pangerango show themselves in all their grandeur. Natives are continually going along the road laden with baskets and parcels and their picturesque and gay dresses give a certain charm to the landscape.

The trip takes 2 hours; about half an hour before Sindanglaya one passes Patjet the most important of the native villages in the neighbourhood and not long after comes in sight Tjipanas, the country seat of the Governor General.

Then the trap passes over the dam near the pretty little lake of Tjisaroea, with the Mount Gedeh, both real and reflected, for a background; just beyond, at a turn in the road a first glimpse of the Sanatorium Sindanglaya is caught.

Situated on the the top of a little hill or knoll, the two storied building with its wide verandah, its surrounding pavillions, tennis courts and skittle alley, over and above which tower the magnificent waringin and rubber trees, commands a splendid view over the neighbourhood.

From here to the South West the mighty mass of the Gedeh with Pangerango is discerned and on the Northern side of the Gedeh. the crater wall shows itself as a ragged edge, to the back of which the steep inner crater wall with its greyish colour can distinctly be seen. It is strange to look from an elevation of 3500 feet into a crater 6000 feet above.

Hotel Accommodation. Sanatorium and Hotel Sindanglaya. Extensive grounds,

Post Office. About 20 minutes walk from the Hotel. Only an auxiliary office.

Excursions. The excursions in the neighbourhood of Sindanglaya give a good idea of the mountains in Java.

TO TELAGA WARNA.

A beautiful crater lake, surrounded on three sides by steep rising walls, situated near the boundary of the Residencies of Batavia and Preanger, at the highest point of the road from Buitenzorg to Sindanglaya. A most interesting and beautiful excursion which can easily be done in the morning hours. By trap it takes from Sindanglaya about half an hour to the Poentjak Pass. From the Poentjak Pass to Telaga Warna about $\frac{1}{4}$ hour's walk.

Prices. Trap to Poentjak and back Fl. 2.50, tip included.

Guide to Telaga Warna Fl. 0.25.

TO TJIPANAS AND TJIBODAS.

The picturesque country seat of the Governor General, looking like a country seat in England, is situated at Tjipanas. One can either go by trap or walk to there

as the distance is not very great. On the way one passes the charming little mountain lake of Tjisaroea, where boating may be had.

From Tjipanas to Tjibodas is about three miles, along a path only to be used for riding. The gardens situated there form a part of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg and contain various plants and trees for which the climate of Buitenzorg is not suited. They are situated about 4500 feet a.s. and have an ideal climate. The surveyor who lives there, will always show visitors over the grounds.

Prices. Trap from Sindanglaya to Tjipanas and back Fl. 0.50, tip included.

Horse from Sindanglaya to Tjibodas and back Fl. 3.—, attendant and tip included.

Sedan chair with four coolies and tip Fl. 3.—.

TO GOENOENG KASOER (Breakfast Hill).

This place is called Breakfast Hill on account of one of the former Governor Generals being used to breakfast there.

It is only one hours walk from Tjipanas, but horses or sedan chairs can also be taken.

Along a path leading past the most beautiful tropical scenery the little hill is reached. From here a nice view is had over the Preanger.



FALLS OF TJIBEUREUM

Prices. Horse to Goenoeng Kasoer and back, attendant and tip included Fl. 1.50.

Sedan chair, four coolies and tip Fl. 2.—.

TO THE FALLS OF THE TJIBEUREUM.

The excursion also leads via Tjibodas. From there a mountain path leads through dense jungle in one hours time to an open place from where one perceives in the background three falls close to each other. The middle one, the largest of the three is the Tjibeureum, the left one the Tjikoendoel and the right one the Tjibodas. The scenery is most beautiful and the trip is well worth making.

Prices. Horse to the falls and back Fl. 5.—, attendant and tip included.

Sedan chair, four coolies and tip Fl. 4.—.

TO PATJET.

This little place, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Hotel, should be visited on a market day (Saturday). It is a most interesting and picturesque sight, the gathering of natives in their gay and coloured costumes.

Prices. Trap to Patjet and back Fl. 1.—, tip included.

TO THE CRATER OF MOUNT GEDEH.

The ascent of Mount Gedeh is too tiring to be done in one day, although it is possible to do so.

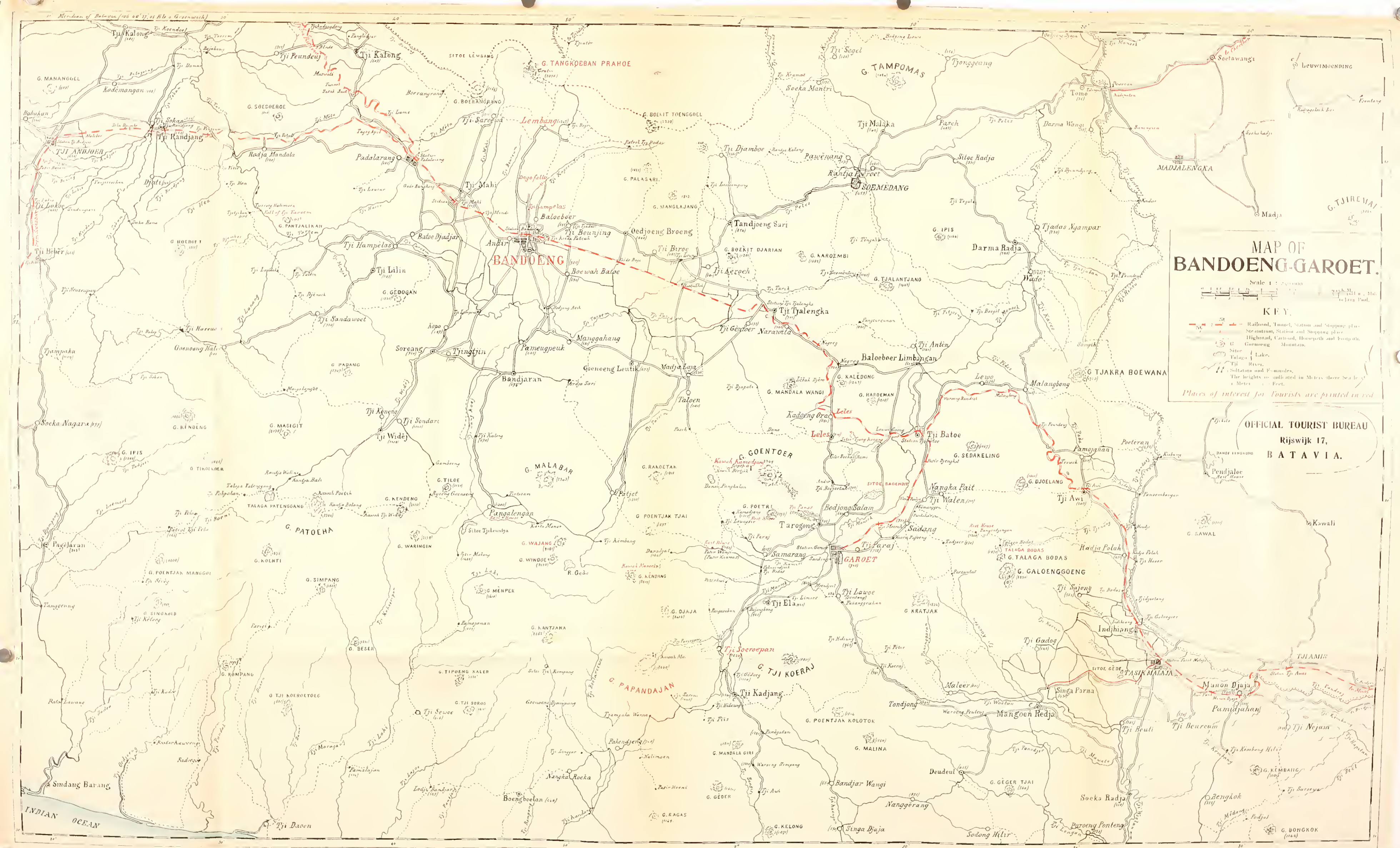
In order to enjoy the splendid view of sunrise and have a clear sight, the Traveller should leave Sindanglaya in the afternoon and stop over for the night at the little resthouse at Kandang Badak.

The first part of the road is the same as up to the Falls of the Tjibeureum and the Tourist may go as far as there on horseback. From here the path to the left leads to Kandang Badak situated on the saddle between Mounts Gedeh and Pangerango. One has to go the whole way on foot, and as the resthouse affords only space for three people, a large party could not do the trip together. The key of the resthouse is obtained from the garden surveyor at Tjibodas; the charges for staying in the resthouse are Fl. 1.— a day. The Hotel Sindanglaya provides blankets, eatables and drinks.

It is a picturesque path with a luxurious vegetation; it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach the Resthouse. Early next morning the Traveller should rise and continue the way to the crater, along a steep mountain path through bushes with old trees, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The gigantic crater, which is alway active, is a wonderful sight and is well worth the tiring excursion.




BANDOENG-GAROET.





ROAD NEAR BANDOENG

BANDOENG.

FROM Tjiandjoer, the railway station to Sindanglaya, it is not quite two hours to Bandoeng, with a change of car at Padalarang. This is the junction of the main line (which connects Batavia with the Eastern part of the Island) with the State railway line from Buitenzorg and Soekaboemi.

Bandoeng is the prosperous capital of the Preanger Regencies; it is the fifth city of Java, situated 2300 feet a.s. in the immense Plain of Bandoeng. It has a population of 47,500 of which 2200 are Europeans.

The beautiful laid out city with its picturesque villa parks, interesting Chinese quarters and villa bordered roads, planted with magnificent shade trees, is interesting from every point of view.

Here are situated the head offices of the State Railway and its extensive workshops; besides a large quinine factory and institutions for native teachers and native officials. Around the large Aloon Aloon or central square, surrounded by immense waringin trees are situated, the same as in most of the principal places in Java, the natives Chief's house (Dalem), the Resident's offices, the Court of Justice and the great Mosque.

A great attraction of Bandoeng are the races which

are annually held in the month of July. They form not only the great attraction for the Europeans, but for the natives as well. In those races horses of the native chiefs generally take part and it is an unique sight to witness the spontaneous outburst of gladness and joy of the natives, should any of those horses happen to win.

Hotel Accommodation. Hotel Homann, across the Club. Situated about 10 minutes drive from the Railway Station.

Hotel Preanger. In the same street as the Hotel Homann, only a little further on.

Post Office. In the same street as the Hotel Homann, about 2 minutes walk from there.

Restaurants. Kuyl & Versteegh. Braga Road.
Vogelpoel. Braga Road.

Excursions. The following excursions may be recommended.

TO THE PLATEAU OF PENGALANGGANG AND THE CRATER OF THE GOENOENG WAHAYANG.

When made in one day, this trip is rather fatiguing. It is advisable to do this in two days and to stay overnight at the Resthouse at Pengalanggang. Permission to stay there must be gotten first from the Assistant Resident of Bandoeng. The resthouse contains



MISSIGIT — KOPPO

only 3 rooms, therefor ring up the Controleur of Koppo first and ask him if there is room left.

It is also advisable to bring blankets as the nights are rather cold.

Leaving Bandoeng the road leads past the race course and over the arched bridge across the Tjitaroem. The sombre mass of Mount Malabar rises in the background. At the little village Bandjaran the road turns to the right and two hours after leaving Bandoeng the visitor changes traps at Tjikalong.

It is a typical road of the Preanger, picturesque and with many splendid panoramas; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours after leaving Tjikalong the resthouse is reached and if the trip is continued the same day, the assistant wedana (native chief) will readily assist in procuring a horse for the further part of the trip. From the resthouse the path leads in about one hour to the estate Karta Mana, which it crosses, and the trip is continued through a dense jungle. A little while after, the horse is left behind and the trip continued on foot through a primeval forest. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour from here to the crater, which is always active and where many rather large fumaroles are found.

Prices. From Bandoeng to Tjikalong
by trap and back. Fl. 10.—.
From Tjikalong to Pengalangan
and back 6.—.

Horse from Pengalangan..	...	...	...	Fl. 2.50.
Coolie.	...	...	...	0.25.
Guide to the crater..	...	...	...	0.50.

TO THE WATERFALL TJOEROEG HALIMOEN.

One of the largest falls in Java. To visit these one goes by train as far as the stopping place Tjipeujeum and from there on horseback to a small village about 7 miles distant named Tjatjaban. From there half an hours walk leads to the falls.

Prices.	Railway 1st class to Tjipeujeum	
	and back	...
		Fl. 4.—.
	Horse from Tjipeujeum and back	2.50.
	Horse attendant	...
		0.25.
	Guide to the falls...	...
		0.50.

TO THE FALLS OF DAGO.

This small falll, which is very picturesque, is reached by trap in half an hours time from Bandoeng. Here the electric station is situated.

Prices.	By trap to the Falls and back	Fl. 4,50;
		tip 0.25.
	Mylord	id. id.
		7.50;
		tip 0.25.
	Auto	id. id.
		15.—.



NATIVE BRIDAL PAIR

TO THE BATHING PLACE TJIAMPELAS.

By trap from Bandoeng in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour. A nice little bathing place where cold baths may be had.

Prices. By trap to Tjiampelas and back Fl, 0.60.

Entrance fee at Tjiampelas ... 0.25.

Lembang. The health resort Lembang is situated on the slopes of the Tangkoeban Prahoe, on an altitude of 4000 feet.

Hotel Accommodation. It possesses two Hotels, Beau Séjour and Montagne.

By trap to Lembang it takes only $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, while by motor car Lembang is reached from Bandoeng in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hours time.

TO THE CRATER OF TANGKOEBAN PRAHOE.

This excursion is done either on horseback or by sedan chair. Leaving Lembang the path leads through a chinchona plantation and the tea estate Djaja Giri, thence through magnificent jungle to arrive in 2 hours at the crater.

This interesting volcano possesses two craters, the Kawah Ratoe and the Kawah Oepas. It has often

eruptions, although only small, the last one occurring in 1910.

Prices. From Bandoeng to Lembang

by trap and back	Fl. 5.—;
tip	0.50.
Id. by motor car and back.	20.—.
Id. single voyage.	15.—.
Horse to the crater	3.50.
Horse attendant.. . . .	0.25.
Sedan Chair.	5.—.

An auto may be kept waiting at Lembang 2 hours; the charge is Fl, 5.— for every hour more.



G A R O E T.



BRANCH line from Tjibatoe, on the main line of the Railway, leads in about half an hour's time, through a fertile plain, to Garoet.

If you are fond of scenery — go to Garoet; do you like to see volcanoes — go to Garoet, for no place in all the Preanger Regencies possesses a more attractive combination of volcanoes and volcanic phenomena, together with the most exquisite tropical scenery.

At Garoet you find yourself in a plain, round and above which several volcanoes rise like petals of an enormous flower.

The advantages of spending some time at Garoet are many. In the first place it is cool, being 2300 feet a.s. In the second place there is something for everybody's taste.

Hot springs, solfatara, boiling mud lakes, fumaroles, fairy lakes and, last not least, a walk through a crater, all this may be seen and done without much exertion or waste of time, while for those who are very adventurous, two rather difficult and heavy ascensions are to be done namely the ascent of Mount Goentoer (Thunder Mountain) and the one of Mount Galoenggoeng.

The place itself, though small, is lovely laid out;



GAROET

its population amounts to 15.000 people of which 270 are Europeans. Some nice walks may be had in the vicinity and of interest is a visit to the governments pawn shop, where sometimes very valuable and rare curios may be seen.

Hotel Accommodation. Hotel Papandajan. Situated only a couple of minutes walk from the Station.

Hotel Kurhaus. Opposite the Hotel Papandajan.

Hotel Villa Dolce. About 5 minutes walk from the Station.

Hotel Villa Pauline. Situated in a charming spot, about 4000 feet a.s., called Tjisoeroepan, which by trap is reached from Garoet in 2 hours.

Post Office. Adjoining the Hotel Papandajan.

Excursions. The farther excursions from Garoet make it necessary to start early in the morning in order to be back before lunch and to have a clear sight. The smaller ones can easily be done in a forenoon.

Garoet is the place for excursions par excellence. No place in Java gives more variety and more charming and interesting excursions than this little place.

TO THE CRATER OF THE PAPANDAJAN.

Leaving Garoet early in the morning by trap, the

CRATER PATH — PAPANDAJAN



Hotel Villa Pauline, situated at Tjisoeroepan, is reached in about two hours. Here the traps are left behind and horses or sedan chairs taken.

A narrow ascending path, in between plantations of coffee and chinchona, leads to a more hilly part of the country, where trees are scarce and after crossing some ravines, reaches the mountain sides, covered with woods. On all sides the murmuring of little mountain streams is heard.

After some sharp ups and downs, the heights in the neighbourhood of the crater are reached, the river, which has its origin there, flowing alongside the road.

After crossing another ridge and passing clumps of trees resembling the accacia, the crater comes into view.

Looking along the still ascending road, it lies directly in front. The Northern wall has wholly collapsed, while the walls to the South East and West rise bold and steep in the air. A strong sulphurous smell is noticed on all sides; thick white vapours arise at various points. Leaving the ponies sheltered behind huge rocks, a very steep and rough road leads to a little shed in the crater, where breakfast may be taken.

Everywhere small columns of white smoke rise with a rumbling hissing sound, several hot springs and mud pools bubble and smoke and no greater contrast is imaginable than the one between the beautiful view

over the Plain of Garoet, seen when one turns his back to the crater and the desolate, deathlike aspect of the crater itself.

Prices.	By trap to Villa Pauline and back	Fl. 5.—.
	Tip to driver... ..	0.50.
	Horse to crater.	3.50.
	Horse attendant	0.30.
	Guide in crater.	0.75.
	Coolies carrying lunch baskets.	0.50.
	Sedan Chair	4.—.
	Tip for coolies of sedan chair each	0.10.

TO KAWAH KAMODJAN.

Leaving Garoet by trap in the early morning the little village Tjiparai is reached in about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Here the traps are left behind and the trip continued on horseback or by sedan chair. Past a lovely road, leading through an abandoned coffee plantation and after crossing a densely grown ravine with luxurious tropical vegetation, one arrives at the resthouse of Kamodjan in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Take breakfast in this nice and quiet spot with its lovely rose garden. The way leads further after some steep climbing in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, to the always active crater, past meadows and parks as found in country seats home and through a most impressive and solemn primeval forest. Boiling



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and steaming mudlakes, solfatara and fumaroles are seen all around.

This excursion is one of the most beautiful to be made, and as it is not a very hard trip, especially to be recommended for ladies.

Prices. Trap from Garoet to Tjiparai	
and back	Fl. 4.—.
Horse to crater and back.	3.—.
Sedan Chair	4.—.
Coolie, carrying refreshments ..	0.50.
Horse attendant	0.50.
Guide	0.50.
Tip for coolies of sedan chair	
each	0.10.

TO THE CRATER LAKE TELAGA BODAS.

For this excursion one has also to leave Garoet early in the morning, in order to be back in time for lunch.

Leaving Garoet by trap, the little village Wanaradja or Padaharan is reached in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There horses or sedan chairs are taken. The road to the lake leads through coffee plantations and picturesque forests, while on several points the most beautiful panorama over the plain of Garoet is revealed to the eye. At last the vegetation of shrubs with red flowers indicates that the crater region is reached. Another turn in the road and the lake is suddenly seen.

Except on the side from where the road comes, it is surrounded on all sides by steep rocks, densely grown. A small covered raft permits the traveller to cross the lake. Round it is a path, but on some places this is so difficult that it is not advisable to make the tour round. At the opposite side white vapours announce the presence of solfatara.

The white colour of the lake is caused by the layers of aluminous sulphate at the bottom.

Prices.	Trap from Garoet to Wanaradja	
	and back	Fl. 2.50.
	Horse to Telaga Bodas and back	4.—.
	Horse attendant . . , . .	0.60.
	Guide	0.75.
	Sedan chair , .	5.50.
	Tip to driver...	0.50.
	Tip for coolies of sedan chair each	0.20.

TO KAWAH MANOEK.

Like with all other great excursions from Garoet, it is necessary to start early in the morning on this trip, in order to be back in the Hotel by lunch.

The road first leads across the river Tjimanoeck and goes in the direction of Mount Goentoer, then turns to the left, the Papandajan showing in front.

Crossing the River Tjikemirie, a small path to the right is followed, leading to the village Pasir Kiamis and

to the resthouse of the same name, where the traps
are left behind and horses or sedan chairs taken.

Just beyond the resthouse a path to the left is taken.
This leads through a densely cultivated part of the country.
Someway in the hills the managers's house of the Estate
of Garadjat is discerned. At several points of the road
the traveller has a splendid view over the plain of
Garoet. Past ravines with exquisite tropical vegetation,
the path leads through chinchona plantations to enter
a solemn primeval forest, where the trees are clad
with mosses. After some twenty minutes a sulphurous
bell indicates the neighbourhood of the crater; a ride
of about 10 minutes brings the traveller at a bamboo
shed, erected on an open spot. Opposite it columns
of sulphurous smoke arise. Mud geysers, solfatara
and fumaroles are abundant here. The visitor is ad-
vised to follow exactly the guide's steps and to follow
his indications.

It takes about 40 minutes to walk around the crater.

Prices.	Trap from Garoet to Pasir Kia-	
	mis (2 hours).	Fl. 4.—.
	Horse from Pasir Kiamis to	
	crater (2 hours)	2.50.
	Horse attendant.	0.50.
	Sedan chair	2.50.
	Tip for coolies of sedan chair	
	each	0.10..



FALLS — GAROET

Guide.	Fl. 0.75.
Coolie carrying lunch etc.	0.25.

TO THE LAKE OF LELES.

This excursion may be easily done in the forenoon as it only takes about 4 hours.

Leaving Garoet by trap or carriage the road leads east past Trogong, in a Northerly direction along the base of Mount Goentoer. About one hour after leaving Garoet the road steeply ascends and winds along a hill, from here on different points a charming view of the Plain of Leles may be had. Descending again, it leads past the village of Leles, and turning to the right, through picturesque native villages on to the lake. From a bamboo shed this picturesque little lake may be viewed at ease.

Prices. Carriage there and back	Fl. 12.50.
Trap id. id.	5.—.
Price for boating is indicated on a board.	

TO TJIPANAS.

The trip to Tjipanas and back, takes only about 1½ hour, but as most visitors ascend to the lava stream or take a bath there, it is a nice trip for the morning hours.

Leaving Garoet the road leads past the race course and on to the village of Trogong, a fairly large native village with a picturesque mosque and the residence of a native chief (wedana). Just after Trogong a path to the left is followed, leading between picturesque fish ponds on to Tjipanas. A government's resthouse is erected on this spot for visitors who want to undergo a treatment and a nice hot bath of different temperature may be had for 25 cent. From here a rather steep climb leads to the beginning of the lava stream where from a little bamboo hut a nice view over the plain of Garoet is had.

Prices.	Trap from Garoet to Tjipanas					
	and back	...	...	...	...	Fl. 1.50
	Carriage	id.		id.		5.—

TO THE LAKE OF BAGENDIT.

A most charming excursion to a picturesque little lake. Leaving Garoet by trap the traveller crosses the bridge over the river Tjimanoeck and takes the road to the right, which after leading through ricefields for about 20 minutes, joins the main road from Trogong. Past a native school and some interesting native houses a path to the left leads to the lake. A more picturesque sight than this calm, lovely lake on which tiny fishing boats are seen, is not imaginable. A covered raft is used to row the traveller around the lake, while from a small island in the lake a

nice view is had over the surroundings. Whenever travellers come in view, little native children start a tune on the native orchestra called the Angklong, which is heard so much in this neighbourhood.

Prices. From Garoet by trap to Bagendit and back Fl. 3.25.
By carriage id. id. 8.50.
Price for boating is indicated on a board.

The last named three excursions can also be combined in the following way:

From Garoet via Tjipanas to the Lake of Leles; from there back to Garoet via the Lake of Bagendit.

From Garoet to Leles via Tjipanas and back

From Garoet to Leles via Bagendit and back

From Garoet to Tjipanas and back via Bagendit.

Prices. By trap from Garoet to Leles via Tjipanas and back via Bagendit Fl. 8.50.

From Garoet to Leles via Tjipanas and back 6.—.

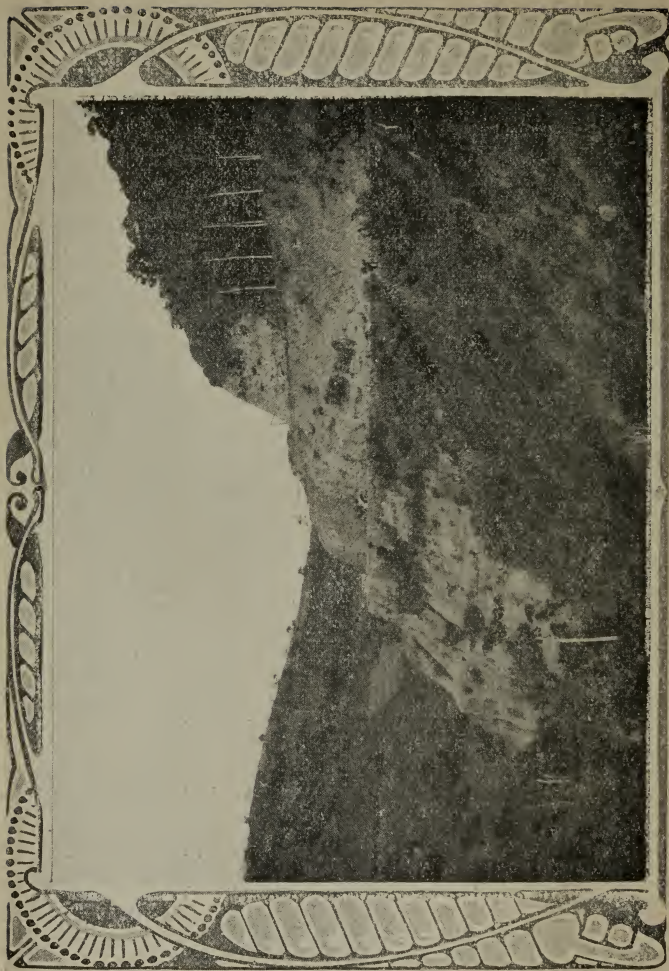
From Garoet to Leles via Bagendit and back 7.50.

From Garoet to Bagendit and Tjipanas and back. 4.50.

By carriage the prices are. Fl. 20.—, 15.—, 17.50 and 11.



MOUNTAIN SCENERY





OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU
Rijswijk 17,
BATAVIA.

Places of interest for Tourists are noted in red

JAVA.

Scale 1 : 2,000,000.

0 40 80 120 160 K.M.
0 40 80 120 160 Eng. Mi.

KEY.

—●—●—	Route Mailsteamers	K	Kali	River.
—+—+—	Railroad and Tunnel	Tj	Poelo	Island.
—	Steamship.	N	Noesa	Island.
—	High and Cart road.			
—	Horse path.			
⊙	Geomeng (Abnuttant)			
⚡	Hindoo temple and Ruin.			
⚡	Sine			
⚡	Lalaga			
⚡	K			

The heights are indicated in Meters above Sea level.
1 Meter = 3.27 Feet.

CENTRAL JAVA.



CENTRAL JAVA.

Scale 1 : 500,000.

Places of interest for Tourists are printed in red

SKETCH of the DIENG PLATEAU.



KEY.

- Railroad, Tunnel, Station and Stopping place.
- Steamship, Station and Stopping place.
- High road, Horsepath and Footpath.
- Mountain.
- River.
- Lake.
- Swamp.
- Hindu Temple.
- Resident of the District.
- Assistant Resident.
- Contonment.
- Wedana.
- Native Chief of District.


Population per □ Geographic Mile.

Cheribon	13600
Pekalongan	12700
Semarang	18000
Banjoemas	14700
Kedoe	23000
Soerakarta	14200
Djokjakarta	16000

OFFICIAL TOURIST BUREAU
Rijswijk 17.
BATAVIA.

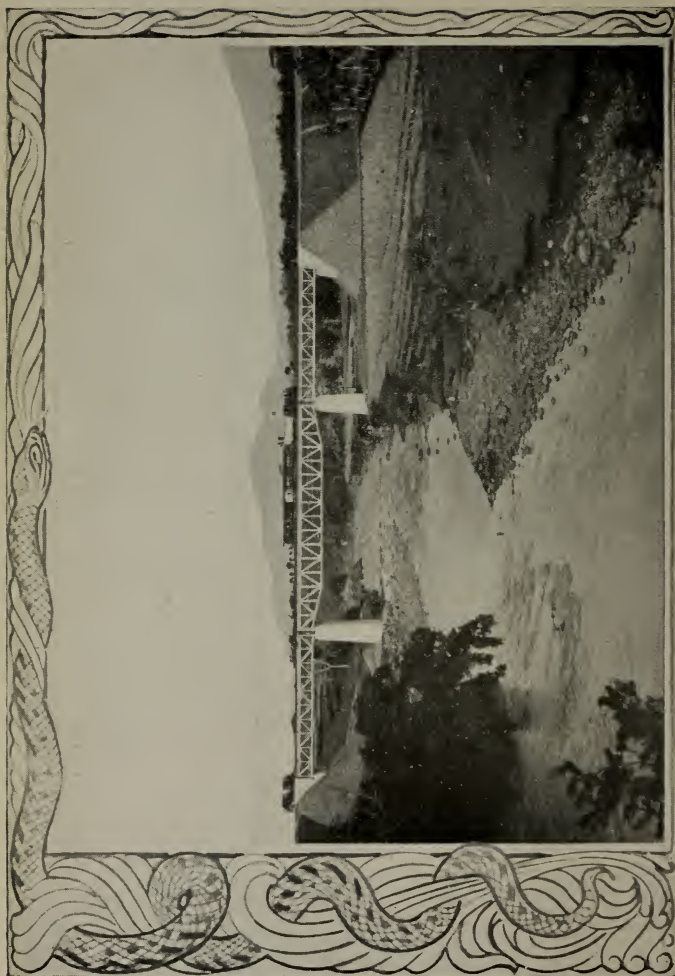


CENTRAL JAVA.

 HIS part of Java is of great interest to the Tourist, mostly through the many relics of the Hindu Period. Those relics are found in all parts of Java, but they are nowhere so well preserved or larger and better finished than here. Lately the Government has restored and brought as much as possible into the original state, the most important amongst them.

But not only on this account Central Java is interesting. Besides the many antiquities, the two cities Djokjakarta (Djokja) and Soerakarta (Solo) also prove an attraction to the Traveller. They are the capitals of the little states of the same name, which are the only ones in Java which as yet have their own rulers, who maintain a show of independence, although really, they are governed by the Dutch.

The Sultan of Djokja and the Soesoehoenan of Solo, still have their own Palace, situated in a colossal enclosure called Kraton. They have their own court with officials, a body guard, harem etc. and the olden traditions and etiquette from their ancestors are still punctually observed. Be it that lately more modern customs are introduced, the entourage of the Sultan and life in the Kraton has remained typical and



PROGO RIVER

interesting and as a fact gives a certain feudal quaintness to the whole place. Without doubt, as long as the rulers are maintained. Djokja and Solo always will remain the typical Javanese places, where life, customs, handicraft and dress are preserved best.


Semarang, although not so much a Tourist centre, is one of the principal places of Java and is certainly worth while a short visit, on account of its broad avenues and picturesque laid out city, while it boasts of an European quarter built on the top of a hill and called Tjandi, which is worth seeing.

The steamtram road of the Netherland Indian Railway Company, leads from Djokja via Magelang to Ambarawa past some picturesque and beautiful parts of the country with splendid panoramas of mountain and plain; this is especially the case at the part of the road over the saddle of the mountain Pingit, which part has a rackrail.

But the most splendid scenery of Central Java as regard mountains is the Dieng ridge with Mounts Sindoro and Soembing. Particularly the Dieng Plateau, with the lovely charming little places Bandjarnegara and Wonosobo at its base, is a Tourist resort, which although at present not so much known, deserves to be visited by every Traveller on account of its many charms, its beautiful climate, its splendid scenery and the many interesting Hindu antiquities it contains.



HINDU TEMPLE RUINS IN CENTRAL JAVA.

N the Temple Ruins in Java considered generally Wallace says: "It will take most persons by surprise to learn that they far surpass those of Central America, and even the most which are to be found in India."

Yet it is only recently that these great works have been recovered to the world. A Dutch engineer, who was sent forth to construct a fort near Klatten in 1797, found that a number of architectural remains, of which no account had ever been given, existed in the neighbourhood of Prambanan. He found much difficulty in sufficiently clearing the ruins of the overgrowth of vegetation so as to get an adequate view. Eventually he succeeded in making some rough sketches of them. In the year following the English occupation (1812) Colonel Collin Mackenzie visited Prambanan and made a more accurate survey of the ruins in that neighbourhood. After that Captain Butler was sent to make drawings of the buildings and to report upon them. This was the first methodical exploration of the Hindu Ruins in Java, but it was only partial and



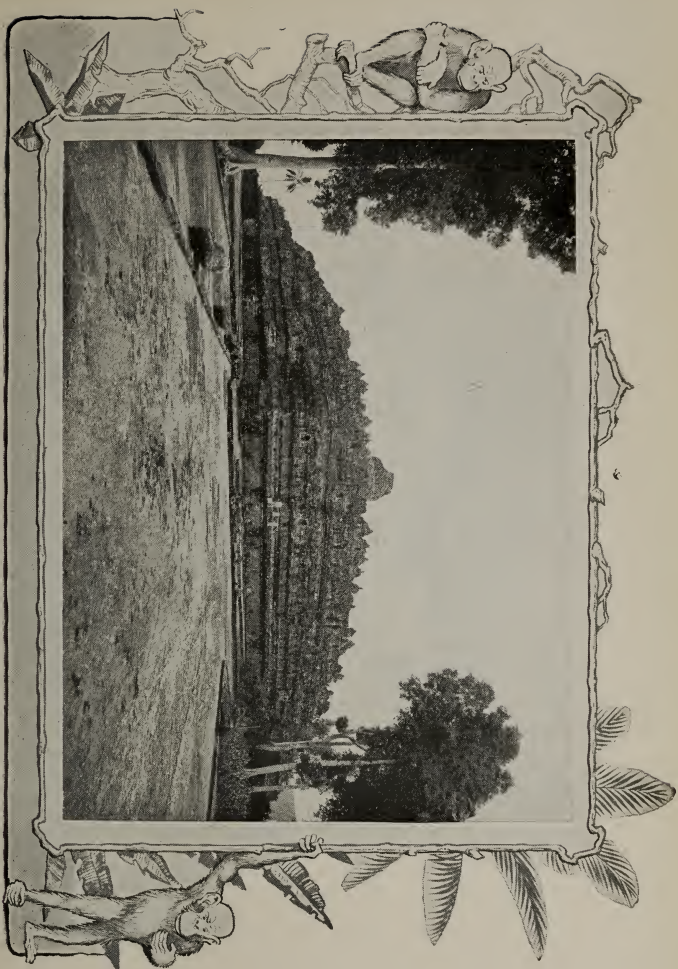
PRAM-
BANAN

related almost exclusively to the Prambanan neighbourhood. A quarter of a century later, the Dutch Government instituted an exhaustive survey of the Boroboedoer Temple. In 1845 Mr. Schaeffer was commissioned to execute photographs of the bas reliefs of the Boroboedoer, but he was only partially successful. Two years later an engineer was sent out from Holland to make drawings of the bas reliefs and the statues of this temple. After various troubles the drawings were completed and the press and prints published. But even this splendid account of the Boroboedoer is incomplete. Since the date of its publication new series of bas reliefs have been discovered.

Lately a good deal of work has been done in this direction by Major Th. VAN ERP R. E., who was commissioned by the Dutch Gouvernement to supervise the restoration of the principal temple ruins.

Under his able and expert guidance the restoration of the Boroboedoer was commenced in 1907, and although it is not finished altogether, it is brought as much as possible into its original state.

Of the other temples the Mendoet was restored completely and most of the temples near Prambanan were also repaired as much as possible, so that the Traveller now may get a fair idea of the gigantic works executed in Java when the Hindu's reigned supreme.



BOROBEDOER — CENTRAL JAVA

BOROBOEDOER.

This is the most magnificent and largest of the Temple Ruins found in Java. Built around a little hill or knoll, and not on top of it, it is said to be a Stupa, i. e. a temple or shrine, built on the spot where some of the ashes of Buddha were buried.

It is a terraced pyramid, built of a grey-black stone and contains a wealth of statues and bas reliefs, while the whole is crowned by a cupola of which the spire is lost.

Standing on a broad platform it rises first in five square terraces inclosing galleries or paths between the walls, which are covered on both sides with bas reliefs, portraying scenes of the life of Buddha. The terrace wall holds niches in which life sized Buddhas are placed, sitting on lotus cushions. Stair cases ascend in straight lines from each of the four sides, passing under arches elaborately carved.

Above the square terraces are three circular terraces with latticed dagobas, which each inclose also a seated image of Buddha, all these images facing the great dagoba or cupola, which is supposed to have contained an unfinished statue of Buddha.

No cement was used to hold the fitted stones together and this giant work of twelve centuries old is a striking example of the great works executed by the Hindus in Java,



MENDOET

MENDOET.

About half an hour before reaching Boroboedoer from Moentilan, the Traveller drives past the little temple of Mendoet.

This gem of Hindu art contains three colossal images all with Buddha's attributes and worked out with a skill and grace beyond compare.

When contemplating these images in the mysterious twilight of the interior chapel of the Temple, a spell comes over the Traveller, and this solemn place of worship leaves an everlasting impression on the mind.

PAWON.

The ruins of the Pawon Temple are situated about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Boroboedoer. It is an idyllic little Temple in an idyllic spot. It is well worth while to pay it a visit and no Traveller should omit to make the beautiful and interesting walk.

PRAMBANAN.

After alighting at the station of Prambanan, the Traveller first reaches, after a little walk, the Prambanan temples in the same place where is also situated the small resthouse.

They consist of some highly interesting temple ruins built on a terrace, which is fenced in by walls. The basreliefs found there are worked truly sublime and considered to be amongst the most beautiful found in Java.



KALASSAN TEMPLE — PRAMBANAN

SEWOE.

From here the Traveller proceeds to the Tjandi Sewoe or „A thousand Temples”.

These consist of a great number of separate buildings, which by the arrangement of their situation and the similarity of the construction of their bases, may be considered as forming one whole.

The entire group of these temples was originally surrounded by walls; however of these only the foundations are left. Between the second and third wall are the remains of 157 small temples, which were built in squares, surrounding a congruent terrace as centre, while the squares of temples surrounded each other.

On this terrace the eight principal temples of this group are situated. The architectural remains and reliefs on the walls, are here, as on the Boroboedoer, highly ornamental and most beautifully carved, and these temples have a certain charm about them, which is not found at the massive structure of the Boroboedoer.

KALASSAN AND SARI.

Further on are found the ruins of the Temples Kalassan and Sari, which are equally interesting and beautiful and no Traveller should omit to visit these temples also.



TJANDI BIMO

DIËNG.

On the Diëng Plateau, South West of Semarang there are also ruins of a great number of temples and the traces of a city, greater than ever existed elsewhere in Java. Those temples appear to have been solid structures, and are equally of the greatest interest and well worth a visit.

Only recently the restoration of these remains was started by order of the Government.

For those specially interested in Hindu Ruins, and who should like to get more detailed information about them, we refer to the booklet by Dr. I. GRONEMAN, called Djokjakarta and environs, in which the temples are described more in particulars.





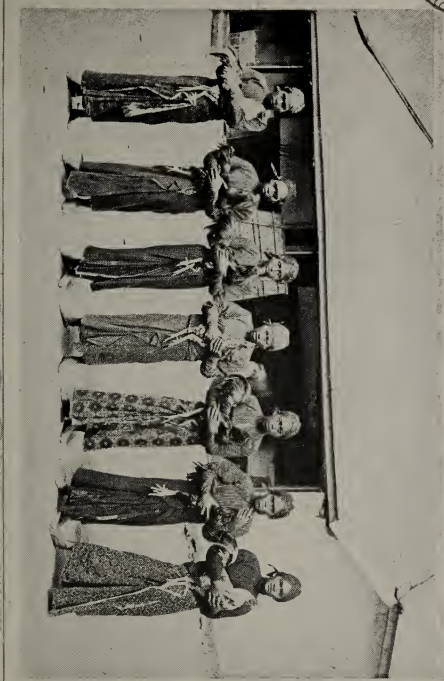
FORTRESS GATEWAY

DJOKJAKARTA.

MOST Visitors to Java go directly from Garoet on to Djokjakarta (Djokja), which by express train takes about 7 hours. These trains run twice daily; one can either leave Garoet in the morning or about noon; the Tourist however is advised to take the early morning train, as travelling during that part of the day is much more to be recommended. Lunch may then be taken either in the train, or on arrival in the Hotel.

The large and airy Railway Station at Djokja is very favorably situated in the centre of the town, in close proximity of the principal Hotels.

The town lies on an altitude of 370 feet a.s., and as a matter of fact the nights are fairly cool, while it is known as a healthy place. Of the 80.000 people it holds, about 1500 are Europeans; the place has much intercourse and is an important centre. Beautifully laid out, its broad and shaded roads make it a pleasure to go for a walk or a drive. The principal places which draw the attention of the Tourist are the Resident's Dwelling, the Club, the fortress Vredenburg, the large Aloon Aloon or square, inside of the enclosure where the Sultan resides, and the military encampment.



1
KEEPERS OF SULTAN'S FIGHTING COCKS
2

To visit the Sultan's palace called Kraton, one has to apply for a special permission to the Office of the Resident; if such permission is granted a fixed date and hour is stated and the Traveller is accompanied by an European orderly of the Resident, who as a rule receives a small tip for his services.

Entering by a broad opening in the wall, which surrounds the whole of the enclosure, one visits first the great Aloon Aloon or square, with on the left the tiger cages and on the right the Mosque and the Court of Justice. After passing a guilded pendoppo or reception hall and going through two large gates, one notices another reception hall or pendoppo, still more elaborately carved and guilded than the first one. In the same space are situated the dining hall, the residences of the crown prince, the dwellings of the concubines and those of the life-guards, while afterwards are seen the stables of the elephants and horses, with the different carriages.

Another place of interest namely Taman Sari or the Water Castle, consists of the ruins of an Oriental Trianon which was once the pleasure grounds of one of the former Sultans. It is a paradise garden where former rulers spent their leisure hours in cool, half underground galleries and chambers. The old walls, now crumbling and thick with vegetation still give an impression of their old glory.

The show rooms of the permanent exhibition of



COPPERWORKERS

native arts and craft should also not be omitted from the program. They are situated at the Toegoe Road, just across the Hotel Toegoe. Every conceivable kind and variety of native art and craft may be seen there. Beautiful and artistic brass, hammered out in the native's crude way, artistic carvings made of leather, native krisses, silver- and gold work and remarkable wood carvings, while the tedious process of making batik work, for which the place is famous, may also be observed. All these objects are for sale, but the Traveller is under no obligation to make purchases and should by no means forget to see this very interesting collection.

For purchases the Tourist will have all opportunities in Djokja. Peddlers always visit the Hotels, numerous shops are seen in the streets and for the collector of curio's Djokja is an ideal place.

If the Traveller happens to be in Djokja at the time feasts are given in the Kraton, it is highly recommendable to try to get an invitation through the Resident. These feasts are very typical and interesting, all the old ceremonies and quaint dresses being seen and it is really worth while to witness one of those feasts.

Hotel Accommodation. Grand Hotel de Djokja. A modern up to date Hotel situated at the Toegoe Road, in the near vicinity of the Railway Station.



TERRACE BOROBOEDOER

Hotels Toegoe and Mataram. These two Hotels are situated like the Grand Hotel in the near vicinity of the Station at the Toegoe Road.

Post Office. Is situated opposite the Club.

Excursions :

TO THE BOROBOEDOER.

When leaving Djokja by tram from the Railway Station at about 8 o'clock, the Traveller arrives at Moentilan Station two hours later. When ordering a carriage to the Boroboedoer in tram to the guard, he will find the carriage waiting at the Station on arrival. From Moentilan it takes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour to drive to the Boroboedoer along a picturesque road, past native villages surrounded by stone walls. The road leads past the Temple Mendoet, which should be visited on the way and crosses the river Progo. Half an hour more and a long avenue arched by stately trees is reached, at the end of which is the base of the temple hill. At the Boroboedoer is an excellent little Hotel, where Travellers who are specially interested in the ruins, may stay for some time. For others who only want a general impression, it is usual to take lunch at this Hotel and to leave Boroboedoer again in time to reach Moentilan at about 5 o'clock, at which time the tram leaves for Djokja,

to be home again at seven. Another small Temple in the neighbourhood of the Boroboedoer called the Pawon, is mostly visited from the Boroboedoer, or on the way to there.

Prices.	From Djokja by tram to Moentilan and back	... .. Fl. 3.—
	From Moentilan to Boroboedoer by carriage	... .. 6.—
	The same as above but back again	8.—
	Entrance Fee for the Temples near Moentilan	... .. 0.50

This fee is paid at the first temple visited. It is available for the entrance of all the Temples.

TO THE RUINS AT PRAMBANAN.

There are five trains a day leaving Djokja for Prambanan and as many for going back. The traveller does best to take the morning train in order to be back at Djokja before lunch. However for those who do not mind the heat of the afternoon and who have not much time to spare, Djokja may be left after lunch to be back again at seven. By train it takes about half an hour from Djokja to the little Station Prambanan. From there it is only about 15 minutes walk to the Temples, but for those who prefer to drive, the surveyor of the temples may be telephoned from Djokja to send his trap to the station.

Three other temples are a good way from the principal ones; their names are Sewoe, Sari and Kalassan. It is advisable to take a carriage. At the Prambanan temples is a small Hotel, where visitors who want to study the ruins may stay.

The entrance fee of 50 cent is available for all the Temples.

Both excursions, to the Boroboedoer and to the Prambanan Temples may be done by motor car. If such is the case, it is possible to visit the Boroboedoer in the morning, lunch at the Hotel at Djokja and visit the Temples at Prambanan in the afternoon.



SOERAKARTA.



SOERAKARTA, commonly called Solo, is the heart of native Java — the Java of the Javanese — and therefore of much interest for the Traveller.

From Djokja it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour by train to Solo; the Railway Station is rather a good distance from the centre of the town, and the Traveller, has to take a carriage to the Hotel.

The population of the town amounts to 120.000 people of which 1600 are Europeans and it makes a busy and thriving impression on the Traveller when seeing the intercourse in the native quarters, where the typical Javanese life may be observed.

Like Djokja, Solo has its Kraton with Aloon Aloon, and its fortress, while its broad streets shaded with magnificent trees, mostly have deep ditches on either sides, and separate little bridges crossing to each house front, which gives the place a certain feudal character.

For a visit to the palace of the Sultan, who is named here the Soesoehoenan or Soenan, the same formalities have to be observed as at Djokja; the place is even more interesting and better kept. For the Traveller a place of great interest is the house of the native



NATIVE PRINCE WITH SUITE


Prince Raden Mas Toemenggoeng Wreksodiningrat; it is furnished in a very curious way, while part of it is made as a labyrinth.

The Royal Park or Zoological Garden may be visited against payment of a small entrance fee; it is very nicely and picturesquely laid out and really worth while a visit on account of its large collection of animals.

H o t e l a c c o m m o d a t i o n : Hotel Slier.



SEMARANG.

EMARANG is reached from the main line of the railway, which runs through the island in its whole length, by changing car at Solo, from which place the railroad of the Netherland Indian Railway Company leads to Semarang in about 2 hours via Goendih and Kedoengdjati; from the latter place a branch line of the same Company leads to Ambarawa.

This is the shortest and quickest route; if however the Traveller wants to see more of Central Java, the route is taken by the steamtram of the above named Company. The route then leads from Djokja first to Moentilan, from where the Boroboedoer is viewed while one stays over for the night at the Hotel just in face of the Temple. From there one catches the tram again at Magelang and continues the route on to Ambarawa (Willem I) from which place the above mentioned branch line leads to the main line of the railway for Semarang.

In case a stop over is made either at Magelang or at Willem I, the Hotel Loze will be taken for the first named place, while in the last named place the Hotel Ambarawa exists.

Semarang is the third place in Java as regards port,

while it ranks as fourth for population, which amounts to 97000, of which number 5200 are Europeans. The town is steadily enlarging and improving its communications, its sanitary conditions and its commerce; the building of a new harbour for the lighters which convey the cargo from the steamers on the roadstead to the town, shall for all this certainly prove a great help.


The principal buildings in the town are: the Town Hall, the Club, the Resident's dwellings and the Offices of the Netherland Indian Railway Company. A drive along the Bodjong Road and via Randoesari to the picturesque European quarter of Tjandi, coming back along the Oengaran Road, gives a good idea of the Town, while from the hills at Tjandi a splendid panorama over the Java Sea may be discerned.

Hotel Accommodation. Hotel du Pavillon, Hotel Jansen, Hotel Tjandi.

Restaurant Smabers.



MERBABOE MOUNTAINS.

OR those whose time is not limited, a nice sidetrip, when on their way from Djokja to Moentilan, Magelang and Ambarawa, is the one to the Merbaboe mountain. The Hotel there is a favorite and well known health resort with the residents of Central Java, and during the holidays it is mostly filled by visitors from Semarang, Djokja, Solo and other places, who come for change of air to this nice and cool place, situated on a height of 4500 feet, a.s.

Going by tram from Magelang to Ambarawa, the traveller alights at the Station Grabak Merbaboe, the fourth stop after leaving Setjang.

It is advisable to warn the Hotel beforehand of your arrival as then you will find horses or sedan chairs for the trip up, awaiting you. (Address for telegram Salatiga. Fee for messenger Fl. 1.25). The charge for either is Fl. 3.—.

Although the distance to be traversed is only 7¹/₂ miles, it takes 3 hours for the trip up; coming down it is only 2¹/₂ hours. For the first two miles the road is level, but further on it ascends rather steeply. The country traversed is a most beautiful one, and splendid panoramas are discerned on the way.



MOUNTAIN SCENERY


To reach the Hotel from Salatiga, which is also possible, the distance is 11 miles which is done in 4 hours, while by motor car the route may be done from Magelang via the villages Pakis and Kintelan, which is 19 miles.

The Hotel is beautifully situated on a large plateau surrounded on nearly all sides by ridges of the mountains Merbaboe, Andong and Telomojo. It has 24 rooms and although its aspect is rather plain, its accommodation, attendance and cleanliness are first rate while its cuisine is excellent.

The surroundings are ideal for walks and excursions while in the Hotel a book is kept in which all the excursions are described in the most minute details and which is always given to every new arrival in the Hotel.



TO CENTRAL JAVA VIA THE DIËNG PLATEAU.

OR Travellers whose time is not limited, another way to reach Djokja from Garoet is the one via the Diëng Plateau, Magelang and the Boroboedoer, eventually including side trips to Ambarawa (Willem I), or on to Semarang. The best season for this trip is from April till November, but it always remains beautiful and highly interesting. The splendid scenery, the famous Hindu Ruins and ideal climate, more than compensate for the petty privations of not having the comfort of a modern Hotel and this trip may be strongly recommended from every point of view. We must add however that some of the excursions on this trip are rather tiring.

MAOS.

Leaving Garoet at 11.55 a.m., one catches the express at the junction Tjibatoe and reaches the little place Maos at 4.34 p.m. Here the Traveller stays overnight at the Hotel Andreas, the Direction of which sets a good example bij charging guests, who only stay for the night and leave again next morning, not for



VIEW ON THE DIENG PLATEAU

a whole day, but only for part of it; the tariff in such a case being Fl. 2.50.

Leaving Maos next morning bij tram of the Serajoedal company at 9.15 for Bandjarnegara, the Traveller arrives there at 2.24 p.m. Fare first class. Fl. 3.40. The whole way is highly interesting. The road leads through a charming and prosperous part of Java, intercourse is noticed all over, the native population looks thriving and the whole country is densely grown with different products, while many factories, mostly for the production of sugar, are noticed. At the larger stations there is always a buffet, while at the smaller ones different kinds of fruit and native delicacies are offered for sale; the whole trip is indeed one of the most interest to the Traveller and shows a very beautiful part of the Island.

BANDJARNEGARA.

When arriving at Bandjarnegara a small two wheeler is taken to the Hotel; fare 30 cents, and directly after arrival a nice cool bath and an excellent lunch may be had.

It is advisable to warn the Hotel beforehand of your arrival and to advise them that it is the intention to go on next day to Batoer, so as to enable them to make everything ready for the continuation of the trip on the following day.

At different places in Java four wheeled carriages and good strong ponies are stationed for the use of those Government Officials, who have to do rounds of inspection to more remote parts of the country and for which inspections traps would be of no use. This is also the case at Bandjarnegara, and when starting the third day for the trip to Batoer, the Traveller, through the good offices of the Hotel Manager at Bandjarnegara, makes use of one of these so-called post carriages, as traps could not be used on such a difficult road.

Those canopied carriages are drawn by four or six horses, while a footman, clinging to a rear step, every now and then runs alongside of the carriage and cracks a whip over the ponies heads, urging them on with a frenzied Gree — Gree to more speed. When in difficult places it is not the driver, but the footman who steers them by the traces, guiding them over bridges and around corners, while the driver only holds the reins. It is a decided novel sensation to travel through Java in such a carriage and a welcome variation of the common little trap, in use all over Java, which is none too comfortable.

The fixed tariff for those carriages is about 80 cts. per English mile, while the driver and footman receive a tip of 50 and 25 cents each. As about every 8 miles the ponies are changed and a new driver and footman relieve the others, the trip comes rather



CRATER TJONDRO DI MOEKO — DIENG

expensive, especially when travelling alone; the distance from Bandjarnegara to Batoer being about 17 miles the cost of the carriage alone amounts to some Fl. 13.60.

But it is more than worth while to pay this price, for the country traversed is one of the most beautiful, although the scenery here is only a fore runner of the splendid scenes and views beheld afterwards (*).

After a drive of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours the little place Karang Kobar is reached. It is the station of a Controleur, and here the carriage is left behind and horses or sedan chairs taken. The best way is to ring up the Controleur beforehand and to warn him of your arrival, asking him if he will be kind enough to assist you for the further part of the trip. It must however be kept in mind that no Controleur in Java is compelled to assist a Traveller and that it is only out of courtesy if assistance is given.

When telephoning beforehand, your pony or sedan chair mostly is awaiting you and you may continue your trip directly. *Here, like on all trips in the vicinity of the Diëng Plateau, the charges for a horse with attendant are 30 cents a Paal or English mile, those for a coolie being 5 cent a paal,*

(*) If no post carriage is obtainable, the trip may be done on horseback or by sedan chair, unless the Traveller prefers to ascend the Plateau via Wonosobo, which place is reached from Bandjarnegara by trap in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Price Fl. 5.—.

KARANG KOBAR TO BATOER.

It is only about 9 miles from Karang Kobar to Batoer but on this little distance the road ascends 3000 feet, and as a result the trip takes when done on horseback $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, while in sedan chair 4 hours are used. The road in some places is rather steep, but well kept and during the whole of the trip the different charming and beautiful views one observes make it a feast for the eye. Every bend and turn in the road reveals new wonderful panorama's of the tops of the Diëng Mountains, of fertile plains grown with tobacco and rice, crossed by tiny silvery streams, whilst in the background the mountains Soembing and Sindoro distinctly show their mighty tops against the beautiful blue sky.

An invigorating and fresh breeze, makes the temperature an ideal cool one, even on midday, and in spite of the hard climb, the Traveller arrives at Batoer not tired but satisfied and in high spirits. When starting in the early morning from Bandjarnegara, one arrives at lunch time at Batoer, but if one does not care about an early start (which is no drawback with the ideal climate), the Traveller does best to take some sandwiches and fruit along for the trip. As the keeper of the resthouse is warned beforehand, lunch will always be found ready on arrival.

The resthouse of Batoer lies in an ideal spot, and



LAKE MERDODO

is considered one of the best of its kind in Java as regards service and cleanliness. The keeper (a native) caters for the usual food against a charge of Fl, 2.50, but besides all kinds of extra's may be had here. The Wedono, (Native Chief of the District) is a most courteous Official, and when calling at his house on your way to the resthouse, every possible help and information is given by him for the further part of the trip, and even sometimes one of his natives subordinates is given to accompany you as a guide.

TO DIËNG.

After a good night's rest under blankets, something unknown in Java, the start for the last part of the trip to the Diëng is made on the fourth day. This part is also done on horseback or by sedan chair. When following the main road the distance is only 7 miles, but the Traveller will do well by making a circuitous road, which makes the whole distance to be traversed about 12 miles, because by doing so, the following interesting and picturesque places of the Diëng Plateau may be visited at the same time.

SOEMOER (WELL) DJOLO TOENDO.

A rather deep immersion in the soil, at the bottom of which water has accumulated. According to the superstition of the natives, luck will follow the path of the one who is able to throw a stone across it.

KAWAH (CRATER) TJONDRO DI MOEKO.

Being a solfatara, very picturesquely situated on a charming bye-path.

PEKAREMAN.

A gully with verdure clad sides, against which the bare bottom makes a sharp contrast. Out of the bottom rise poisonous gasses with a strong smell. The development of the gasses once was so strong, that often carcasses of animals were found there; on this account the place was named the Valley of the Dead.

TELAGA (LAKE) LERIE.

A charming little lake or pond in which flow many small rivers, or brooklets, containing hot and cold water. The hot water of the rivers has a whitish colour and a splendid combination of colours is formed when flowing into the lake.

TALAGA MERDODO.

A large and picturesque crater lake, situated in most charming surroundings.

KAWAH'S KIDANG, SI BANTENG AND SI GADJAH.

Solfatara and fumaroles situated alongside the road. The Traveller must take care not to leave the road, as the whole neighbourhood is undermined by volcanic actions and it is very dangerous to leave the beaten track.



ARDJOENO TEMPLES

TJANDI (TEMPLE) WERKOEDORO.

This Temple, also called Tjandi Bimo. is one of the finest of the whole Diëng Plateau and well worth visiting.

Some of the above named sights are on bye-paths of the main road, so that the whole trip from Batoer to Diëng takes about 6 hours.

Like it is a pleasure to make an excursion on an ideal summer day in Europe, so is the case here. During the whole day the temperature is an ideal one, and even on midday not tiring, but invigorating and bracing. The different panorama's of mountain, lake and river, far surpass those seen the day before, and although one ascends fully 2000 feet on this trip, the road has not many ups and downs, while the interesting sights make this trip one of the most beautiful in Java.

From the Temple Werkoedoro the Traveller proceeds at once to the Hotel Diëng. Although this small hotel at the present has some shortcomings, negotiations are opened which make it likely, that in a short while the management will change hands, and that a better service and management may be expected. At the present the charges are only Fl. 4.— a day. The food in the Hotel is fair, the foodstuffs as vegetables etc. of excellent quality being grown on the Plateau itself, whilst meat and bread are obtained from Wonosobo. There is also a Government's Resthouse at the Plateau,

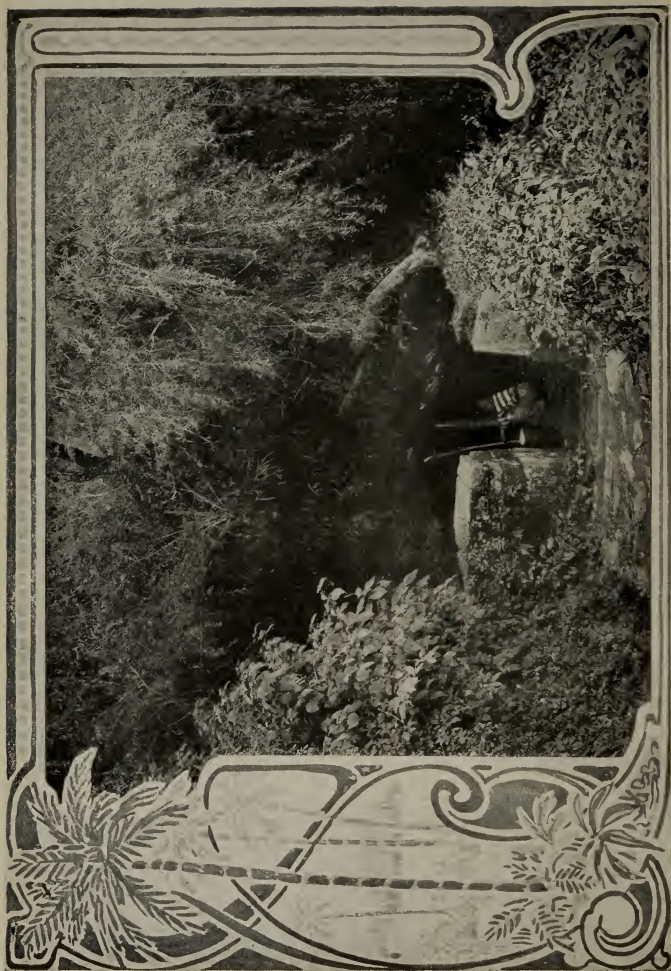
where the accomodation is a little better than at the Hotel, while it has the great advantage of possessing a stove. The tariff charged is Fl. 6.— a day, but at present the management of the resthouse and of the hotel is one, so it comes to the same where the Traveller takes up his abode.

THE DIENG PLATEAU.

The Diëng Plateau is the bottom of an old crater, surrounded by walls out of which rise five mountain-tops, while on the Plateau some small eruption cones are found. It has an altitude of about 6800 feet a.s. and an area of about 260 acres.

Inscriptions found on the ruins scattered about here show that already in the 9th century buildings existed, and although the relics are only known about a hundred years, they certainly are over 1000 years old.

The climate is very moderate and even sometimes cold, especially at nights. Sometimes the temperature comes down to the freezing point, mostly in the months of June and July. That is why all the natives light a fire in their houses as soon as the sun sets, and as these houses have no chimneys, the smoke escapes through the roofs, which spectacle seen at nights, gives the impression as if a whole village was on fire. Most of the houses have long bamboo poles with a wetted bunch of shrubs on the end, in readiness to extinguish the flames, should the roof catch fire.



TOOG BIMO

The breeze from the mountains around comes down with force to the lower parts of the Plateau, and the Traveller, snugly turned in under three blankets, hearing the roaring of the wind the same as in the old country, can hardly imagine himself to be in Java.

The afternoon of the arrival, a nice walk may be done in the neighbourhood of the hotel and the following interesting places may be visited.

THE GROUP OF ARDJQENO TEMPLES.

Consisting of the ruins of five small Hindu Temples, of which Temple Srikandi is the best preserved and the finest. Most probably they once were the dwellings of priests.

TQOG BIMO.

An idyllic spot. Here one of the many small brooklets, which later on form together the river Serajoe, has its origin.

TJANDI DJOROWADI.

A most interesting relic of the Hindu Period, situated back of the Hotel. Not far from it, some remnants of an aquaduct of the same period are found; they are called by the natives SQETOWOMO.

In order to see the different antiquities and to visit the interesting places, it is advisable to take a guide from the Hotel, as then no places of interest will be

forgotten and there will be no chance of getting lost. The charges for a guide are Fl. 1.— a day.

The same guide accompanies the Traveller when making the ascent of Mount Prahoe the following day, but such is only advisable when the weather is clear. A well kept mountainpath leads to the highest point, at a height of 8600 feet, in about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, and the panorama revealed from there is an imposing one, especially when seen by rising sun. The view sometimes extends to the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean, while a great part of Java is always visible.

The further part of this day is used to visit some more of the other interesting places.. First the road leads to WATOETOELIS, consisting of two pieces of rock, in which inscriptions are carved dating back as far as the 10th and 11th century. They are situated in between the picturesque TELAGA WARNA (Colour changing Lake) and the TELAGA PANGILAN (Mirror Lake). From there the round is continued through the typical village SITIROES on to the large staircase built by the Hindu's and called ONDO BUDDHO. A little higher lies the charming little lake Tjobong, around which flows the river Srodjo, while on its banks one of the highest villages known in Java, is situated on an altitude of nearly 7000 feet.

KEDJADJAR — NGADIREDJO — PARAKAN.

The sixth day, the Traveller leaves the Plateau on

LAKES WARNA AND PENGILAN



horseback for Kedjadjar and from there on to mile stone 51, where the road turns to the left, crossing the tea estate Tambi in a straight line. Then the road becomes very difficult and on the saddle between the mountains Diëng and Sindoro steeply descends; in many places the Traveller has to descend from his horse. The road debouches into the main road to Ngadiredjo. Up till here it is a distance of 17 miles, which is done in about 6 hours. From here the trip is continued by trap to Parakan, distant 5 miles from Ngadiredjo; price for the trap Fl. 1.25. At Parakan the station of the Tramway of the N. I. S. M. is reached, which leads via Setjang either to Magelang or Moentilan, from each of which places the Boroboedoer may be visited. For those who want to go on to Semarang the way leads via Ambarawa (Willem I).

KEDJADJAR — GAROENG — WONOSOBO.

The above mentioned way is the quickest when leaving the Diëng Plateau. An easier way is the one via Kedjadjar on to Garoeng, which is only 10 miles and takes 4 hours. It is also possible to take a more circuitous way in order to visit the picturesque crater-lake of Mendjer, the largest of the Diëng Plateau.

At Garoeng the horses or sedan chairs are left behind and a trap is taken to go to Wonosobo; however if the trip down is made this way, the trap has to be

ordered beforehand at the Hotel Wonosobo. The distance is only 5 miles and Wonosobo is reached in about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. Charge for the trap Fl. 1.25.

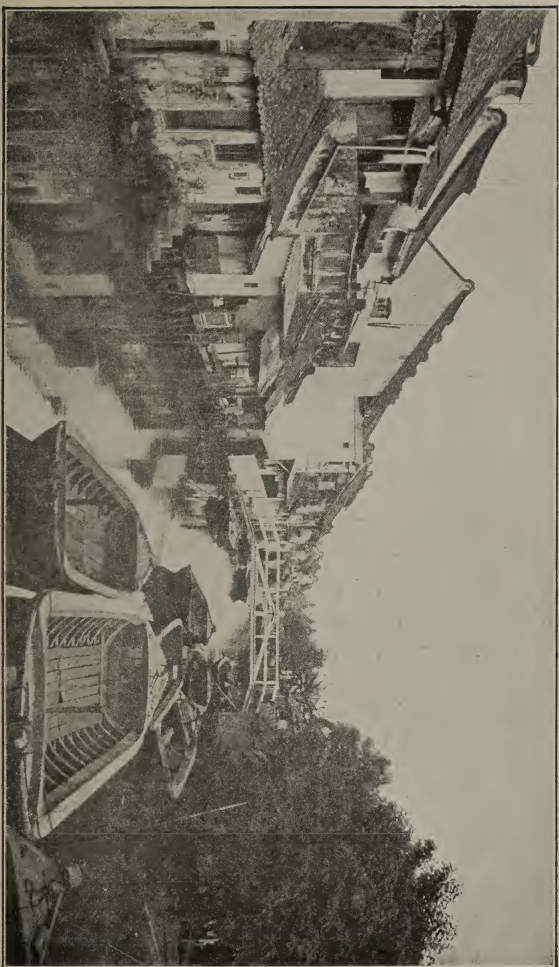
Wonosobo, although very quiet, is one of the most beautiful places in Java. It is one large garden of flowers and a walk through and around this place, given the nice climate, is full of charm. The Hotel Marcks, although small is excellent and a rest of a couple of days in this charming place is a welcome variation after the grand and wonderful sights of the Diëng Plateau. A large and up to date Hotel is now in course of construction.

From Wonosobo to Parakan via Kerteg is a distance of 20 miles, which is covered by trap in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. A motor car can also be had at Wonosobo for the trip, and then the time used is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Charges: for a trap Fl. 10.—, for a motor car Fl. 25.—. As far as Kerteg, the road is in good order, but beyond that place, on the saddle between the mountains Soembing and Sindoro, the road is not so well kept, however it is now in repair. The panorama's seen on this part of the road are wonderful and with a climate so moderate, it is a pleasure trip in every way.

All Travellers who visited the Diëng Plateau are of meaning that the Western part far surpasses the

Eastern part in natural beauty, while not one who has made the trip can do otherwise than strongly recommend it. Nowhere else in Java such combination of grand and sublime scenery, together with highly interesting antiquities can be found, while the climate is all that could be wished. The Traveller will hardly notice the petty privations and shortcomings of the Hotel, when staying at this ideal place.





OLD BATAVIA

BACK TO BATAVIA.



FOR the Traveller whose time is limited, and who can not go beyond Djokja, the best way is to return to Batavia in order to embark there.

The express for Batavia leaves Djokja in the early morning and takes about 12 hours for the journey, while when arriving at Batavia at night, one has to take lodgings there. A far better way is to leave Djokja by early train to Bandoeng, where one arrives at about 2 p.m., to stay overnight there and to leave Bandoeng next morning early for Batavia, where one arrives about 10 a.m.

The advantage of the last mentioned route is that the last night in Java is spent in the nice and cool climate of Bandoeng, while during the evening social life may be seen at his highest at the popular café's, where a band intercourses sweet music. As the arrival at Batavia is very early, one has enough time on hand to make purchases or do some business, while from Batavia to the harbour Tandjong Priok about 40 trains run daily and there is time enough left to go on to the harbour to embark, because the most steamers only leave in the afternoon.

Those who have made the trip to Djokdja via

Buitenzorg, Soekaboemi or Sindanglaya, pass on their way back along another part of the State Railways, which runs from the junction Padalarang via Poerwakarta and Krawang on to Batavia. The part between Padalarang and Poerwakarta with its many viaducts and picturesque scenery at least equals the other parts of the railway in the Preanger, which the Tourist has already seen.



PROCEEDING TO SOURABAYA.

THERE is an express and a fast train each day from Djokja or Solo on to Sourabaya. The express leaving these places in the afternoon, while the fast train leaves in the morning. The trip takes about 7 hours and the Traveller who wants to embark the same day leaves by fast train, while in case a night is stopped over at Sourabaya the express is taken.

The Oranje Hotel and the Hotel Simpang, as well as the Goebeng Station are all situated in the upper town, called Simpang, while the steam launch, which conveys passengers on to the steamers, leaves from the pier at the mouth of the river, called Oedjong. Going to the Oedjong may be done by carriage as well as by steamtram, and the road to there leads through the most busy part and crowded thoroughfares of bustling and noisy Sourabaya.

When embarking directly after arrival and not going to an Hotel, one does not alight at Goebeng Station, but goes on by train to the Station of the lower town, called Station Kotta, and from there one goes either by steamtram or by carriage on to the Oedjong.

When from Djokja or Solo the Tourist is proceeding on for a stay in the Tengger Mountains, it is always



TENGGER MOUNTAINS

advisable to leave either Djokja or Solo by first train. In that case he will have $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours in Sourabaya for taking lunch, and as the train for Pasoeroean leaves from the same station as the one arrived by, he may leave his luggage at the station and partake of lunch in either one of the Hotels or at the Restaurant Grimm, all situated in close proximity of the Station. Proceeding to Pasoeroean the Traveller either takes up his abode at the Marine Hotel or at the Hotel Tönjes for the night, to go on early next morning to Tosari, where he will arrive before lunch.

In order to have a different route coming back, the Traveller may visit from Tosari the Hotel Nongko-djar and from there return to Sourabaya via Poerwodadi — Lawang and Bangil.

For a detailed description of this part of Java, see the „Illustrated Guide to East Java” published by the Official Tourist Bureau.



Vereeniging Toeristenverkeer

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THREE WEEKS' ITINERARY.

Leave Batavia for Buitenzorg	6.34 a.m.
Arrive Buitenzorg	7.51 a.m.
Hotel Bellevue or Chemin de fer.	

Stay at Buitenzorg.

Leave Buitenzorg for Soekaboemi	6.34 a.m.
Arrive Soekaboemi	8.10 a.m.
Hotel Selabatoe or Victoria.	

Stay at Soekaboemi.

Leave Soekaboemi for Tjiandjoer	8.15 a.m.
Arrive Tjiandjoer	9.17 a.m.
To Sindanglaja in trap, about two hours, or by auto, ordered beforehand from the Hotel Sindanglaja.	

Stay at Sindanglaja.

Leave Tjiandjoer for Bandoeng	9.22 a.m.
Change car at Padalarang	10.38 a.m.
Arrive Bandoeng	11.4 a.m.
Hotel Homann or Preanger.	

Stay at Bandoeng.

To Lembang in trap in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Hotel Beau séjour or Montagne.

Leave Bandoeng for Garoet	5.50 a.m. or 11. 9 a.m.
Change car at Tjibatoe	7.19 a.m. or 12.40 p.m.
Arrive Garoet	8.10 a.m. or 1.37 p.m.
Hotel Papandajan, van Horck or Villa Dolce.	

Stay at Garoet.

To Tjisoeroepan in trap in 2 hours. Hotel Villa Pauline.

Leave Garoet for Djokdja	6.22 a.m. or 11.55 a.m.
Change car at Tjibatoe	7.17 a.m. 12.36 p.m.
Lunch either in train or on arrival in the hotel.	
Arrive Djokdja	1.38 p.m. 7.13 p.m.
Grand Hotel de Djokdja, Hotel Toegoe or Mataram.	

Stay at Djokdja.

Visit Sultan's Palace (Kraton). For this an official permit has to be obtained from the Resident.

On arrival at Djokdja ask the manager of the Hotel to assist you in procuring it.

Leave Djokdja by tram for Moentilan	7.59 a.m.
Order carriage in tram to guard.	
Arrive Moentilan	9.50 a.m.
By carriage to Boroboedoer about 1½ hours, on the way visit the temples Mendoet and Pawon.	
Lunch at the Hotel Boroboedoer	
Leave in time to catch tram at Moentilan	5. 3 p.m.
Arrive Djokdja	6.43 p.m.

Telephone to the Superintendent of the Prambanan temples to send his trap to the station.

Leave Djokdja by train for Prambanan	6.29 or 7.51 a.m.
Arrive Prambanan.	6.55 or 8.27 a.m.
Visit temples Prambanan, Sewoe, Sari en Kalassan.	
Leave Prambanan.	10.42 a.m.
Arrive Djokdja.	11.10 a.m.

Leave Djokdja for Solo	6.23 a.m. or 1.45 p.m.
Arrive Solo	7.49 a.m. or 3. 9 p.m.
Hotel Slier.	

Stay at Solo.

For a visit to the Sultan's palace see Djokdja.

{ Leave Djokdja for Sourabaya	6.23 a.m.
{ Leave Solo for Sourabaya	7.55 a.m.
Arrive Sourabaya, Goebeng station	1.19 p.m.
Lunch in Sourabaya, restaurant Grimm.	
Leave Sourabaya, Goebeng station	3.49 p.m.
Change car at Bangil.	4.48 p.m.
Arrive Pasoeroean.	5.29 p.m.

Marine Hotel or Hotel Tönjes.

On arrival order carriages for the trip to Tosari, in the Hotel.

Leave Pasoeroean for Tosari after breakfast, via Pasrepan to Poespo, and on horseback to Tosari.

Arrive Tosari before lunch. Sanatorium Tosari.

Stay at Tosari.

Leave Tosari for Pasoeroean after breakfast.

Arrive Pasoeroean about 12 o'clock noon.

Lunch in Pasoeroean.

Leave Pasoeroean for Sourabaya	11.57 a.m.; 2.7 p.m. or 4.31 p.m.
Arrive Sourabaya	3.10 a.m.; 5.16 p.m. or 6.— p.m.
Hotel Oranje or Simpang	

Stay at Sourabaya.

Leave Tosari for Nongkodjadjar on horseback.

Arrive Nongkodjadjar in about 4 hours Sanatorium Nongkodjadjar.

Stay at Nongkodjadjar.

Leave Nongkodjadjar via Poerwodadi for Lawang in time to catch train which

Leaves Lawang at.	9.15 a.m. or 3.34 p.m.
Change car at Bangil.	10.23 a.m. or 4.40 p.m.
Arrive Sourabaya	12.55 p.m. or 6. p.m.

Leave Sourabaya by steamer

Leave Sourabaya by train to Bandoeng	5.54 a.m.
Arrive Bandoeng	7.32 p.m.

Leave Bandoeng	6.4 a.m.
Arrive Batavia (Kemajoran station)	10.18 a.m.

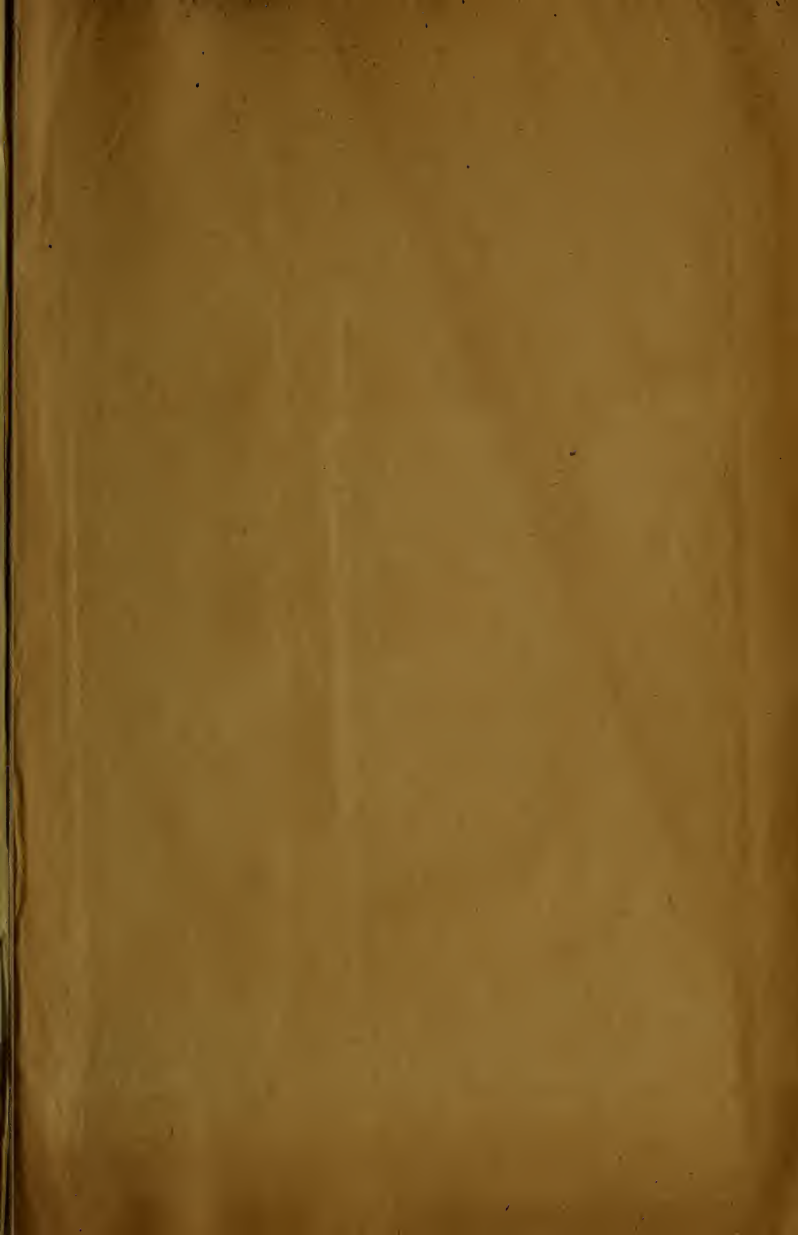
Leave Batavia by train to Tandjong Priok harbour 40 trains a day.

Steamer leaves at

11/11/11

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